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VOL. V NO. 49

SUNDAY 4 NOVEMBER 1979 JEDDAH 14 DEUL HILJA 1399. A.H.

TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL



CALL ON KING: Military leaders call on King Khaled Saturday.

Military lauds King Khaled

JEDDAH, Nov. 3 (SPA) — Military commanders Saturday congratulated King Khaled and other senior leaders of the Kingdom on the occasion of the Eid-al-Adha.

In addition to the King, delegations representing the Saudi Arabian Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah to offer their congratulations.

King Khaled received Western Province commander Gen. Mansour Al-Shuaibi and other senior military officials at the Royal Palace here, and then met the Pilgrimage delegations from Ghana, Nigeria, and Nationalist China.

Crown Prince Fahd received a military delegation representing Western Province armed forces and headed by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Othman Al-Humaid and Gen. Al-Shuaibi, which con-

gratulated him on the Eid.

Prince Abdullah also received a military delegation headed by Gen. Al-Shuaibi, which issued its congratulations on the occasion of the Eid. Minister of Public Works and Housing Prince Miteh also attended the meeting.

At the Royal Palace, the King first received the Ghanaian delegation led by Haji Omer Eyyal, founder of the Ghana Party, Ghanaian Ambassador Abdorao Alano accompanied the delegation.

The Nigerian delegation, headed by Minister of State for Labor Sheikh Jarmah and accompanied by Nigerian Ambassador Muhammad Sani Kontagora, was the next to meet with King Khaled.

Nationalist Chinese Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Daoud Dang then accompanied his country's delegation to the meeting with the King.

UAE crude production may be cut

JEDDAH, Nov. 3 (SPA) — The United Arab Emirates is "seriously considering" reducing its crude oil production next year, UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Mana Said Oteiba said here Saturday.

But in an interview with the Saudi Press Agency Oteiba did not say by how much current daily production of 1.4 million barrels might be cut.

He said the UAE has for years produced more oil than it needs to meet its need for development revenues, "but the desire to preserve world oil market stability always was the overriding consideration."

Oteiba said the UAE was again appealing to oil consuming states to practice rigorous conservation, since future generations in the oil producing states must be assured of their share of the benefits from a depletable resource.

"The UAE's present oil production is extremely high and cannot possibly be sustained," he said, adding that a final decision on whether to cut UAE oil production — and if so, by how much — would be made next month.

He said the UAE is still committed to the official Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ceiling of \$23.50 per barrel of crude oil, but added "we have to admit in the current circumstances that our current price of \$21 per barrel has become a bit outdated."

He said that circumstances which have pushed up the price of oil since OPEC's price-setting meeting in Geneva in June include increased use of oil for winter heating, lack of conservation efforts in the West, and price pressure generated by spot market prices far above the OPEC.

"Time and time again we have drawn attention to and warned about those factors. We invited oil consuming and industrial countries to limit their consumption, control the limited markets and prevent their companies from entering such markets and making such tempting price offers," he said.

But at the same time he criticized OPEC states which have exceeded the price ceiling when selling their oil, saying they should have consulted with other OPEC-member states before unilaterally hiking crude prices.

He added that such "odd behaviour" would be reviewed at the forthcoming OPEC meeting in Caracas, Venezuela, in December.

However, he noted, OPEC cannot impose its will on member states. "All we can do is raise the matter at the coming meeting in Venezuela," he said.

In the future, if the practice of OPEC members disregarding the organization's agreements becomes widespread, he warned that the UAE will no longer consider itself bound by OPEC resolutions.

"In such a case, the UAE government will feel free to take whatever decisions it may deem fit," he said.

In the interview, he argued for establishment of higher oil prices at the Caracas meeting, citing high profits reported recently by major multinational oil companies.

"One must under present circumstances admit that the price we continue to charge for our oil — i.e. \$21 — has become obsolete."

The oil companies are reaping the enormous difference in price between what they pay for their oil and what they sell it for, and this money rightly belongs to the oil-producing states, he said.

The high profits have caused some industrialized countries to consider taxing the oil companies to secure part of the oil company profits for themselves, he said, but "such profits will have to go to the legitimate owners."

The petroleum exporting states — which are the legitimate owners — need as much money as possible from oil sales in order to pay for their responsibilities to their own development and to development of other Third World states, Oteiba said.

While he said that all these factors argue for another increase in the price of oil at the



Mana Said Oteiba

December meeting, he cautioned that increases must be "gradual and rational" to avert any serious impact on the world economy.

Oteiba concluded the interview by reiterating that the UAE and Saudi Arabia remain convinced of the necessity of coordinating their oil policies to help maintain the world's economy, and the economy of developing countries in particular.

Oteiba, who was in Jeddah on his return from the Pilgrimage, also expressed his appreciation to the Kingdom's government for its efforts to make the Pilgrimage comfortable for all Hajjis.

In Tokyo, the UAE has tentatively agreed to increase oil supplies to Japan from 460,000 barrels to 508,000 barrels a day before the end of the year, the financial daily *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* reported Saturday.

The newspaper, quoting government sources, said agreement was reached in negotiations between the UAE and Japanese oil and trading companies. Shipments from the UAE at present account for 10 per cent of Japan's total annual imports of crude.

The price of the extra oil is likely to be around the UAE's official price of \$21 per barrel, compared with \$23.50 set by OPEC, the report said.

The International Trade and Industry Ministry was not available for confirmation because of a public holiday.

The reported increase would make the UAE Japan's third largest oil supplier after Saudi Arabia and Indonesia.

Brzezinski leaves Algeria, forecasts better relations

ALGIERS, Nov. 3 (R) — President Jimmy Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski left Saturday after a four-day visit and talks with Algerian leaders which he said would lead to closer relations between the two countries.

Brzezinski, who represented the United States at celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the Algerian uprising against French colonial rule, met President Benjedid Chadli and Algerian Foreign Minister Muhammad Benyahia.

U.S. sources said among the issues discussed was a recent U.S. decision to supply aircraft and arms to Morocco to help it fight Algerian-backed Western Saharan guerrillas.

Algeria has expressed serious concern at the U.S. decision. In a departure statement, Brzezinski said there were many similarities in the histories of the United States and Algeria.

"We share many fundamental beliefs. The American people admire the courage of the Algerian struggle for independence. They respect the expression of Algerian independence," he said.

He said the United States wishes Algeria every success in its struggle for greater economic and social development.

Brzezinski added that his talks with Algerian leaders were candid, cordial and constructive and would lead to even closer relations.

He said that he discussed subjects of significance to the two countries and the whole region but gave no details.

Brzezinski said that he was leaving Algeria with a deeper understanding of its policies and aspirations.

U.S. believes Europeans violating oil import quotas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (R) — European oil-buying policies are undercutting Western commitments to hold down oil imports and present a united front to oil-exporting countries, U.S. officials believe.

They say Europeans are endangering efforts to achieve moderation in oil prices and jeopardizing efforts to coordinate economic policies among industrialized nations.

American concern has been expressed "forcefully and privately" to individual countries, notably West Germany and Italy, they added.

The United States, Japan, West Germany, Canada, France, Britain and Italy agreed in Tokyo last June to set specific limits on their oil imports and avoid scrambling in the world free "spot" market.

Israel suspected for nuclear test

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 — There are strong suspicions here that the mysterious atomic blast off the coast of South Africa last month was a test explosion of an Israeli tactical nuclear warhead, diplomatic sources report.

Egypt and a number of other concerned countries are investigating reports circulating in the diplomatic community here that the nuclear explosion was the first-ever test of an Israeli atomic device, conducted by South Africa on Israel's behalf.

Egypt particularly is very concerned about the reports, sources said. If the accounts are true, one source said, Cairo would view the matter as "a very dangerous development."

The brilliant three-phased flash from the explosion Sept. 22 — somewhere in the area bounded by South Africa, Antarctica, the South Atlantic and the Indian Ocean — was detected by an American "Vela" satellite.

South Africa has denied it conducted a nuclear test. While the U.S. State Department at first suggested Pretoria was responsible, it later said there was no conclusive evidence of who or what caused the explosion.

According to readings from the "Vela" nuclear detection satellite, the blast was low-yield — only about two kilotons.

Diplomats here believed this was because the device was a tactical or battlefield nuclear

weapon, and not a larger, strategic warhead. Israel has been known to possess nuclear weapons for some years now, intelligence sources said. But the Zionist state has never before tested its nuclear devices, they noted.

Israel's increasing isolation in the world community and Menachem Begin government's uncertainty about the long-term reliability of America's commitment to Israeli security were seen here as reasons for the nuclear test.

Analysts believed the Carter administration knew about the test beforehand, and quietly approved it as a way of reducing Israel's security fears and making a comprehensive Middle East peace possible.

But some U.S. officials are known to be apprehensive about Israel's expanding nuclear capability, on the grounds that it could spark a nuclear arms race in the Middle East.

Thus the administration has been careful to deflect public attention from the possibility of an Israeli role in the nuclear blast — even to the point of suggesting South Africa was responsible.

The White House is now saying the "Vela" satellite could have made an error and detected instead some unknown natural light phenomenon.

South Africa is believed to have exploded the tactical nuclear device for Israel as part of an ongoing secret nuclear accord between the two countries.

Peace talks continue

Kurdish ceasefire ordered

TEHRAN, Nov. 3 (R) — Kurdish leaders have ordered a ceasefire by their guerrilla forces to coincide with peace talks with the government which entered their second day in the rebel capital of Mahabad Saturday.

A spokesman for the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) said the ceasefire was ordered by party leader Abdulrahman Qasemlou and Kurdish spiritual leader, Sheikh Ezzeddin Hosseini. The state radio, which has given wide coverage to the peace initiative without naming the officially banned KDP, said the three-man ministerial team had talks with unnamed Kurdish leaders Saturday.

KDP officials said the ministers had talks Friday afternoon with Gbani Bularian and Karim Hassami, a senior member of the party's central committee and a close aide of Qasemlou.

The negotiations are apparently taking place on the basis of the government's willingness to grant limited self-rule to the Kurds.

The local west Azerbaijan provincial governor, Jamshid Haqqi, told Reuters by telephone Friday: "I think all the Kurdish demands are practical. They want autonomy within a united Iran and they will get it."

Despite the ceasefire announcement the KDP acknowledged there had been fighting in Banah, south of Mahabad, near the spot where an army convoy was ambushed by unidentified guerrillas last Thursday. The KDP has denied it was responsible for the ambush.

State radio, Saturday broadcast commentaries praising the Kurdish people.

The radio said Kurdish groups had put up statements in Mahabad denouncing foreign radio reports of a split in the Kurdish leadership.

KDP officials said there was no split between Qasemlou and Sheikh Ezzeddin.

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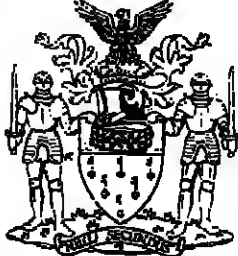
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Portugal backing PLO

Arafat sees democratic state

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat was quoted as saying a new Palestinian state would "be one of the green oases of democracy in the world."

The interview appeared in the London-based Middle East business magazine *8 Days*. Asked if it were true, as some American newspapers had reported, that the PLO was prepared to give Israel some kind of recognition, Arafat said recognition could only take place between states.

He told the interviewer that when there was a Palestinian state, the question could be put to its head. He added that such a question would be welcomed.

Portugal meanwhile appeared on the verge of granting official recognition to the PLO as Arafat met with the country's top government and political figures.

Arafat, a 50-year-old engineer, met with Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, Prime Minister Maria Pintassilgo and Foreign Minister Joao Freitas Cruz before a speech later in the day at the opening session of the World Conference in Solidarity with the Arab People and Palestine.

While both meeting with Pintassilgo and Eanes were kept private, Freitas Cruz came out strongly in favor of an independent Palestinian state during a formal lunch given in honor of the PLO head.

The minister, in a prepared speech at the foreign ministry lunch, said no Middle East solution would be "adequate and stable...if the present framework of division and confrontation is maintained and all efforts to gather a frank spirit of compromise are not exhausted."

Freitas Cruz spoke of "the Palestinians' human right to possess a homeland" and "Israel's right to exist as a state."

The diplomat added he hoped the Palestinians would have "access to the national rights they legitimately desire in the near future," adding a Palestinian state obliged "the international community's guarantee and protection."

Arafat urged Western European nations Friday to take the initiative to prevent an explosion in the Middle East.

Opening the five-day conference Arafat said "the Middle East is today a power keg about to explode."

He told delegates from 52 countries at Lisbon University that "Western European states, because of their special role in international politics and vital relations with the Middle East, must take the initiative immediately."

United States imperialism and Israel wanted 1979 to be the year of PLO liquidation.



Yasser Arafat

tion but with Palestine's supporters it had become the year of PLO consolidation, Arafat added.

He said President Anwar Sadat capitulated to the enemy by agreeing to an American-designed peace with Israel, but the people of Egypt would rise to the Palestinian cause again.

Beirut counts death victims during October

BEIRUT, Nov. 3 (R) — The number of victims killed in street violence in Lebanon dropped from 101 in September to 55 last month, security sources said Saturday.

At least 25 bomb explosions were recorded during the month.

Meanwhile, the southern Lebanese village of Braachit, 10 kilometers north of Israel, came under a downpour of machinegun fire at dawn Saturday, Beirut's state radio said.

The radio added that the firing came from Beit Yahom, controlled by Israeli-backed Christian militia gunmen of breakaway army commander Maj. Saad Haddad.

The United Nations forces in Braachit lobbed phosphorous shells on the surrounding area in an effort to repel the attackers.

Strauss may quit as envoy

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 — Administration troubleshooter Robert Strauss said he might give up his post as special envoy to the Middle East peace negotiations in order to devote full time to President Jimmy Carter's re-election campaign.

In an interview with the *New York Times*, Strauss said he was not indispensable to the Middle East peace process. If he quit, there were others who could do the job better, he said.

"The problem I have in this job and will always have," he said, "is that I have a basic weakness that I will never catch up on. That's a lack of knowledge of all the nuances of the area, to help you think creatively. That's very important."

The Texas-born lawyer said that if it became necessary for him to leave his Middle East job "there would be a transition in an orderly fashion."

Strauss said he "wouldn't walk out with no notice, as one of our former senators did" — a reference to the recent resignation of Dick Clark, the administration's top official for refugee relief, to join the presidential campaign of Sen. Edward Kennedy.

Sources here said Strauss was becoming increasingly upset at his own inability to win the confidence of Arab countries not yet actively participating in the peace process.

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Mecca deputy praises arrangements

Pilgrimage free from disease, minister says

JEDDAH, Nov. 3 — Minister of Health Dr. Hussain Al-Jazairi announced Saturday that the Pilgrimage was free of infectious disease.

SPA said that Dr. Jazairi thanked his ministry's doctors and staff who worked at the Pilgrimage. He also thanked other government departments that provided service to pilgrims.

Dr. Jazairi held a meeting Friday in which the general health situation, reports and remarks by authorities in charge of serving pilgrims were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Dr. Hamad Al-Saqir, deputy minister of health, Dr. Hashim Al-Dabagh, general director of preventive medicine, Dr. Abbas Marzouki, health director in the Western Region and Dr. Mumtaz Hussain, the resident representative of the World Health Organization.

Pakistani envoy leaving

JEDDAH, Nov. 3 — The Pakistani ambassador to the Kingdom, Maj. Gen. Fazal Mueen Khan, is expected to end his tour of duty in two weeks.

He has served here for two years. Also accredited to Djibouti and North Yemen, Khan has already made his farewell visit to Sanaa. He is at the moment looking after arrangements for Pakistanis making the Pilgrimage, and it is understood he will make preparations for leaving soon. His successor has not yet been named.

The Venezuelan ambassador to the Kingdom, Jose Romon Dovalle, meanwhile left here Friday for home after ending his tour of duty.

SAQIR said after the meeting that the ministry had enough staff and projects in hand for the Holy Places. Preparations will continue for next year, in the Pilgrimage areas, Mecca, and Medina, to provide services to the public.

Deputy Governor of Mecca Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsin has meanwhile described this year's Pilgrimage as extremely "successful."

In an interview published in *Al-Medina* Saturday, the prince praised the traffic plan for the season and said it overcame the problems that face the stupendous task of pilgrim services.

He said the problem of sanitation had its roots mostly in the pilgrims' insufficient awareness of its importance.

Public transport had been effective in Mecca and the Holy Places. The prince said the problems were few compared with those existing before. The colossal efforts of the bus company had facilitated pilgrims' movement at the Holy Places, despite some problems of coordination that the company had still to face.

He had discussed the matter with company officials, so that suitable solutions could be found to provide a much better service to pilgrims.

Meanwhile, Ali Abul Ola, secretary general of the Supreme Pilgrimage Committee, has praised the traffic plan and said it was largely in making a complete success of the Pilgrimage.

Capt. Abdullah Yusuf Ramadan, director of planning and organization at the Mecca Traffic Department, said that his department's coordination with the Saudi Public Transport Company had been a success, since the buses carried a total of 5,876,456 passengers between Oct. 7 and 28.

Ramadan said that during the 7th, 8th and 9th days of the month of Pilgrimage, a total of 535,430 passengers travelled on the company's buses from Mecca to Arafat, 380,000 from Mecca to Mina, 410,341 from Mina to Arafat, 875,380 from Arafat to Muzdalifah and 430,115 from Muzdalifah to Mina. The buses carried 1,253,478 passengers during the three days after the Pilgrimage in shuttle services.

On Friday, the company operated at least 350 trips to carry nearly 50,000 passengers from Mecca to Jeddah, Taif and Medina, Ramadan said, adding that public demand was so great that the company had to bring in its drivers by helicopter to ensure regular services.

Sudanese Vice President and

Foreign Minister Al-Rashid Al-Taher Bakr meanwhile visited the Muslim World League's temporary headquarters in Mina.

Bakr was received by League Secretary General Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan and Sheikh Safwat Al-Saga Amini, assistant general secretary.

Bakr praised the Saudi Arabian government for its efforts to serve pilgrims, and lauded the achievements of the Muslim World League in the Islamic World.

Naif cables Awfi

Police lauded for Pilgrimage efforts

JEDDAH, Nov. 3 — Interior Minister Prince Naif Saturday thanked the officers and men of the Public Security Department for their efforts toward the success of the Pilgrimage this year.

In a cable to Public Security Chief Gen. Faiz Al-Awfi, the prince paid tribute "to the men who worked day and night in complete self-denial out of devotion for their King and their country," according to SPA.

Earlier, Prince Naif received a cable from Awfi thanking him for his concern and support and that of his deputy Prince Ahmad. It had ensured the success of the Pilgrimage plan.

Two other princes have also thanked Awfi for the strenuous and tireless efforts of his men in all areas during the Pilgrimage. They are Prince Fawaz, the governor of Mecca and head of the Central Pilgrimage Committee, and Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsin, the deputy governor of Mecca and vice-chairman of the committee.

In reply, Awfi expressed thanks and appreciation for himself and for the Pilgrimage Security Forces for the assistance they received from the two princes. They had followed up their activities step by step and contributed to the success of the operation.

Meanwhile, *Al-Medina* published a report Saturday on the government's efforts to help lost children find their parents.

A large Boy Scout camp in Mina will work until the end of the Pilgrimage.

The commander of the camp is Nasser Al-Aleey Al-Khalifi.

The children are looked after in that camp until their parents or guardians come to claim them. It provides care such as nursing babies, feeding the children and even organizing games.

The camp is assisted by the Ministry of Pilgrimage and Endowments and the Ministry of Information, which call for parents through loudspeakers or direct them when they report their

children lost. The Ministry of Pilgrimage and Endowments helped in returning lost pilgrims to their hometowns.

Khalifi thanked the authorities for their help.

Most of the children get lost on the days of stoning Jamarat, when families take their children outside their accommodation areas. That is a mistake which should be avoided, Khalifi said.

There are now about 100 lost children, aged between 18 months and twelve years. Over fifty children have been returned to their parents.

From 23 areas of Saudi Arabia, 1,000 scouts took part in the Pilgrimage. They helped in making surveys on the number of cars, recording on congestion, cleaning and price control.

Khalifi said faster procedures are taken to find the parents of lost girls, because they are less patient than boys and cannot get so used to the camp. All foreign and Saudi Arabian girls are treated equally.

When children are first brought to the camp by police, Scouts or members of the public, they are registered. Every detail about them is then broadcast through the Scouts, the Ministry of Pilgrimage or by loudspeaker.

Children are usually claimed in two hours. But their parents are not found in two days, they have to stay until the end of the Pilgrimage. They will be returned to their homes if they live in Mecca.

If they do not live in Mecca or if their parents are not found, they are turned over to the Government of Mecca, which pursues enquiries.

The main interest in the next series of league matches will be that between Ahli and Hilal in Riyadh. Defeat for Ahli will almost certainly kill its league challenge, while an Ahli win could leave both sides three points a drift of Nasr and Ittihad with a lot of ground to make up.

In the other matches played before the break Wehda and Shebab drew 1-1 and Ittifaq and Nahda tied by a similar score in Dammam. These results leave the position at the foot of the table very open with all of the sides behind the leading four looking capable of picking up sufficient points during the season to avoid relegation.

Standings: pld W L O F A Pts

Nasr 3 3 0 0 6 2 6

Ittihad 3 3 0 0 6 2 6

Wehda 3 2 0 1 6 4 5

Ahli 3 1 1 1 4 4 3

Nahda 3 1 0 2 3 3 3

Shebab 3 1 0 2 3 3 3

Ittifaq 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Faisaliah 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Rajhi 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Nasr 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Hilal 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Ittihad 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Shebab 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Ittifaq 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

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Al-Faisaliah 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Rajhi 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Nasr 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Hilal 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Ittihad 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Saudi soccer team looks to World Cup

By David Smith

JEDDAH, Nov. 3 — With the league campaign in abeyance, Brazilian coach Manelli gets his first chance to work with the national side after taking over as chief coach during the close season.

The Saudi Arabian side has had mixed fortunes over the past two seasons under the management of Bill McGarry and then Ronnie Allen. (The team gained several fine victories over Benfica twice and Coventry City, lost an enthralling match 3-2 to European Cup-Winners Cup holder S. V. Hamburg in Jeddah in March 1978, and drew 1-1 with European Cup holder Liverpool also in Jeddah.)

In the games that mattered, however, the Saudi side was unable to attain the consistency necessary to win tournaments. A disappointing display in the Asian Games was followed by a mixed showing in Baghdad in the Gulf Games last April.

Qatar was defeated 7-0, the UAE 2-1, and Oman 4-0, but draws with both Bahrain and Kuwait and a 2-0 defeat at the hands of the winner Iraq left the Saudi Arabians in third place behind Iraq and Kuwait.

The most notable victory was that of Riyadh's Nasr, which defeated Ahli 3-0 in Riyadh. This was an impressive performance by Nasr with Majid Abdullah again scoring to take his total for the season to five.

It is difficult to assess the challenge of Nasr at this stage of the year, but with full points from three matches, nine goals scored and only three conceded, the Riyadh side is obviously out to improve on last season's second place in the league.

Didi's Ahli side has made a poor start to the campaign and even at this early stage looks to lack the consistency necessary for a successful league challenge.

After defeating Shebab 3-0 in the first match, Ahli dropped a point to Nahda in Dammam and was emphatically crushed by Nasr in its third match. The Ahli defence found the threat of Majid Abdullah, Abdullah Abdalrabbu and Najib Imam too much to cope with and saw defender Sammado ordered off for rough play.

The season still has a long way to go, but Ahli must find inspiration and consistency from somewhere if it is to stay in touch with the leaders. It is interesting to note that Ahli has already dropped three points this year, whereas last year's champion Hilal had only dropped three points after 13 matches.

Hilal maintained its challenge with a 2-1 win over Kadasia in Riyadh. Brazilian midfielder player Rivellino was again on target, but Hilal has yet to show the dominance of last year.

The secret of a good side is to keep on picking up points even when not at top form and Hilal has proved that it can do that this year. It must still be fancied to retain the title.

The team that could upset Hilal's hopes of a second championship is Ittihad. Dettmar Crammer's side followed up wins over Kadasia and Ittifaq in Dammam with a 2-1 victory over Ohod in Jeddah. Ittihad's West German players Theo Buckner and Erich Beer were on target for the Jeddah side for the first time this season.

Ittihad should pick up full

points in its next match against Nahda. It then faces its first real challenge when it takes on Nasr and Hilal in successive weeks. The results of these matches will provide a good indication of the strength of the Jeddah challenge.

Nasr should also keep up its challenge in the next match when it plays Mecca's Wehda in Jeddah. Wehda is never an easy side to beat however, and has already taken a point from Hilal in a 2-2 draw in Riyadh.

The main interest in the next series of league matches will be that between Ahli and Hilal in Riyadh. Defeat for Ahli will almost certainly kill its league challenge, while an Ahli win could leave both sides three points a drift of Nasr and Ittihad with a lot of ground to make up.

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Al-Ittihad 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Shebab 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Ittifaq 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Nahda 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Faisaliah 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Rajhi 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Nasr 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Hilal 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Ittihad 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Shebab 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

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Al-Ittihad 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Shebab 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Ittifaq 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

Al-Nahda 3 0 2 1 3 5 1

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U.N. panel recommends call on Morocco to quit Sahara

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 3 (Agencies) — The U.N. General Assembly's Decolonization Committee Friday recommended for the first time that the Assembly call on Morocco to withdraw from the Western Sahara.

The vote was welcomed by representatives of the Polisario Front which is fighting Morocco for independence of the Western Sahara.

"It is a great victory for us," Polisario foreign affairs spokesman Ibrahim Hakim said. "It is the first time the U.N. has condemned the extension of Moroccan occupation into the area Mauritania occupied."

The committee also approved a resolution which challenges Indonesia's annexation of former Portuguese East Timor.

The resolution on Sahara, sponsored by 40 Third World countries, went through by a vote of 3-5 with 43 abstentions.

The one on East Timor, sponsored by 19 countries mainly in

Africa and the Caribbean, mustered a vote of 55-26 with 42 abstentions.

Morocco and Mauritania divided up Western Sahara when Spain gave it up in February 1975. Last summer Mauritania, after a change in government, agreed to give its part to the Polisario Front, but then Morocco took that part over too.

The resolution: —"welcomes the peace agreement concluded" between Mauritania and the Polisario Front but affirms "the legitimacy" of the Saharan people's struggle for self-determination and independence.

—"deeply deplores...the continuation of the occupation of Western Sahara by Morocco and the extension of this occupation to the territory recently evacuated by Mauritania."

—calls the Polisario Front "the representative of the people of Western Sahara" and says it "should participate fully in any

search for a just, lasting and definitive political settlement."

—asks the U.N. Special Committee on Decolonization and U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to follow the situation in Western Sahara and report back to the Assembly next fall.

Only Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Gabon, Zaire and Guatemala voted against the resolution. Western countries, notably Spain, were among those abstaining.

Most Communist countries voted for it. So did Algeria and Iran. China did not vote.

Portuguese troops withdrew from East Timor in 1975, and Indonesia annexed the territory the following summer ostensibly with the approval of a local assembly.

The resolution on that territory reflects the impact of testimony the committee heard from outsiders to the effect that, with an anti-Indonesian guerrilla group subdued, East Timor was suffering from famine and other ills.

That resolution: —"declares that the people of East Timor must be enabled freely to determine their own future, under the auspices of the United Nations."

—expresses "deepest concern" at their suffering and "calls upon all parties concerned to facilitate the entry into the territory of international relief aid in order to alleviate the suffering."

—asks the U.N. Children's Fund and the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees to help the people of East Timor.

—asks Waldheim to report the result to the Assembly next fall and decides to include the question of East Timor on the prospective agenda of that session.



President Assad
Assad to visit Iran

TEHRAN, Nov. 3 (R) — Syrian President Hafez Assad will come to Iran later this year for the first visit by a head of state since the February revolution, the foreign ministry said.

Confirming reports from Damascus a ministry spokesman said President Assad was expected some time later this month but no final date had been fixed.

Syria has helped the Iranian provisional government to try to convince the small Gulf states that Iran has no territorial ambitions in the region.

Earlier Friday Assad returned to Damascus after a two-day visit to Algiers to attend festivities marking the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

Palestinian leader arrives in Kuwait

KUWAIT, Nov. 3 (R) — Salah Khalaf (Abu Yyad), second in command at the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) arrived here for talks with Kuwaiti officials.

Foreign ministry sources said he was expected to discuss Palestinian views about the next Arab summit conference due to be held in Tunis later this month and the Arab situation in general.

Kuwaiti newspapers said last week that PLO leader, Yasser Arafat would also pay a visit to Kuwait shortly at the invitation of their apparent and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al-Ahmed.

Chinese official holds Cairo talks

CAIRO, Nov. 3 (R) — Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Ho Zing had talks in Cairo Saturday with Egyptian Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Osama El-Baz on Middle East developments, bilateral relations and other issues of mutual interest.

After the talks, Baz said he had explained to Ho Egyptian efforts to get a comprehensive Middle East settlement and expressed gratitude for China's support of Egypt.

Can knock enemy 10 kms away F-15 strengthens Israeli air force

TEL AVIV, Nov. 3 (R) — The U.S. built F-15 Eagle fighter, able to down an opponent at a record distance of 10 kilometers, is widely regarded here as having significantly widened Israel's edge over Arab air forces.

The big, twin-engine, single-seater is the first in a new generation of electronics-crammed Western fighters to have been tested in combat against the Syrians in two actions over neighboring Lebanon last summer.

The Eagle evidently proved its worth to experts here and elsewhere. Western sources in Tel Aviv accept the Israeli claim that in the quick encounters nine Soviet-built Syrian MiG-21s were shot down, with no F-15s lost.

F-15s already are based in Western Europe and the Far East as well as having been delivered here. Specialist foreign publications say Israel had about 50 Eagles among its 600 combat planes.

The F-15, built by McDonnell Douglas, costs over \$20 million, can fly at Mach 2.5 (2.5 times the speed of sound) and climb to 30,000 meters.

Briefings given Reuters by leading military sources in Israel and by independent Western military experts are the source of the statement that the F-15 can knock out an enemy plane 10 kilometers away.

To enthusiasts of science-fiction the Eagle has brought the fantasies of films like "Star Wars" a little closer to the realities of modern air combat.

The F-15's formidable combination of radar, computers and guided missiles permit it to fire simultaneously at two separate enemies flying in completely different sections of the sky, the sources say.

In the days when the best air-to-air missiles were heat seeking victory went to the pilot who swung in close behind his opponent and fired one up his tail pipe.

This technique continues but they add, the new-style pilot may not even see his enemy but can shoot him down kilometers away regardless of his flight path — parallel, behind or even approaching head-on.

The two Syrian-Israeli encounters lasted no more than a minute or two, with Israel claiming it brought down five MiGs in the first and four in the second.

Little had come out about the first clash, but the second was at close quarters with both missiles and cannon in action.

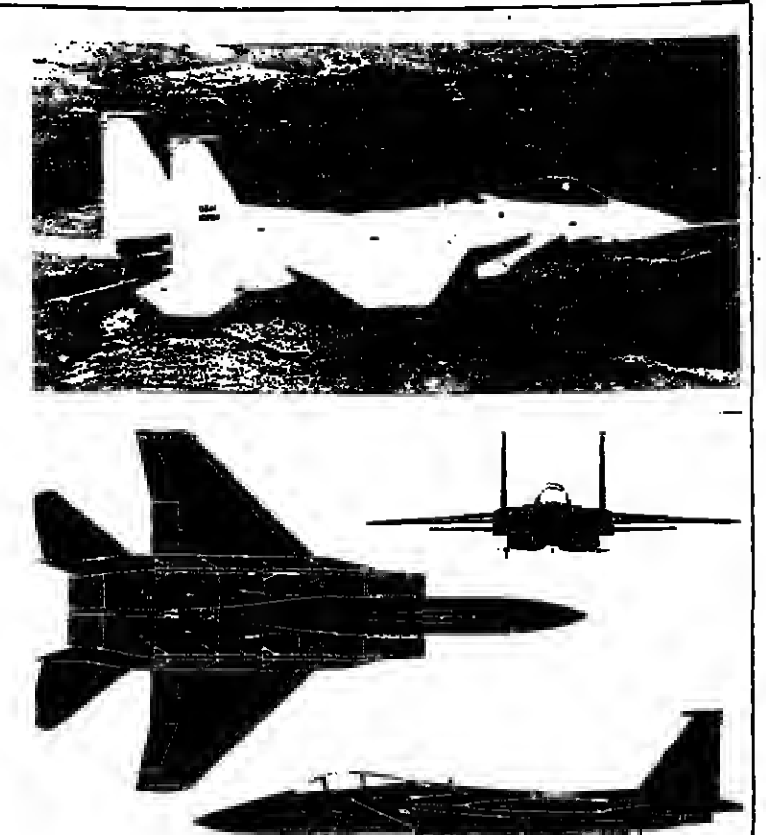
Israeli military sources describe the F-15 as a revolutionary plane whose appearance signals the arrival of a new generation of warplanes.

Others in this field include the U.S. lightweight F-15 and the Tornado multi-role combat aircraft being jointly built by West Germany, France and Italy.

"The Eagle is about as different and advanced from anything the Soviet Union has given the Arabs as supersonic planes are from subsonic aircraft," one Western expert said.

When converted for fighter-bomber missions the Eagle can carry seven tons of bombs, with in-flight refueling.

While Israeli sources say they presume the Soviet Union is designing and maybe even test-flying an F-15 class plane, the Western sources add that reports to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) seem to differ about this.



Both the photograph (above) and the general arrangement silhouette (below) depict the pre-production of F-15 Eagle.

A Western expert says the Kremlin goes in for simpler planes such as the MiG-25 flown to Japan by a defecting Soviet pilot a few years ago.

However, many authorities still regard the MiG-25 as excellent in its designated role as an interceptor prowling flight approaches before hitting incoming bombers.

The Israeli sources say that while Syria soon may get the MiG-27 interceptor, an improved version of the MiG-23, they don't rate it any challenge to the F-15. The Israelis add their big problem is the fact that Arab planes outnumber theirs at least four to one, dictating constant alertness.

An Israeli military source says one of the Jewish state's other main worries is the impending appearance of the F-15 in the Saudi Arabian Air Force. They are supposed to start getting them in 1982.

"The F-15 is so extraordinarily stable and planned that even an average pilot will get some result," the source adds.

The Israelis say that right now their air force is principally concerned with its counterparts in Jordan, Syria and Iraq, in that order. The sources explain: "The F-15 is a technological revolution since it combines the most advanced and best features available in the world, not just airframe and engine but weapons delivery systems, computers and navigational systems as well."

"No aircraft flying today can match all these qualities, but some do include them. We are particularly worried about the U.S.-made F-5E's flown by Jordan."

"Even though they are aged, these are good planes. The Jordanians are trained by Britain's Royal Air Force (RAF) and are probably the best we have to face. Most of all, their bases are very close to us," the sources say.

Israel cabinet split over future PLO relations

TEL AVIV, Nov. 3 (R) — A rift appears to be developing within the Israeli cabinet on future relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

In an interview with the French language section of Israel radio, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who heads the Israeli negotiating team to the autonomy talks, Friday repeated his view that if the PLO were to amend its national covenant and halt terrorism, Israel should also change its rigid opposition to talks with the organization.

He said that this was his personal opinion. Thursday night, Prime Minister

Meoahm Begin reiterated Israel's firm opposition to any talks with the PLO, under any conditions.

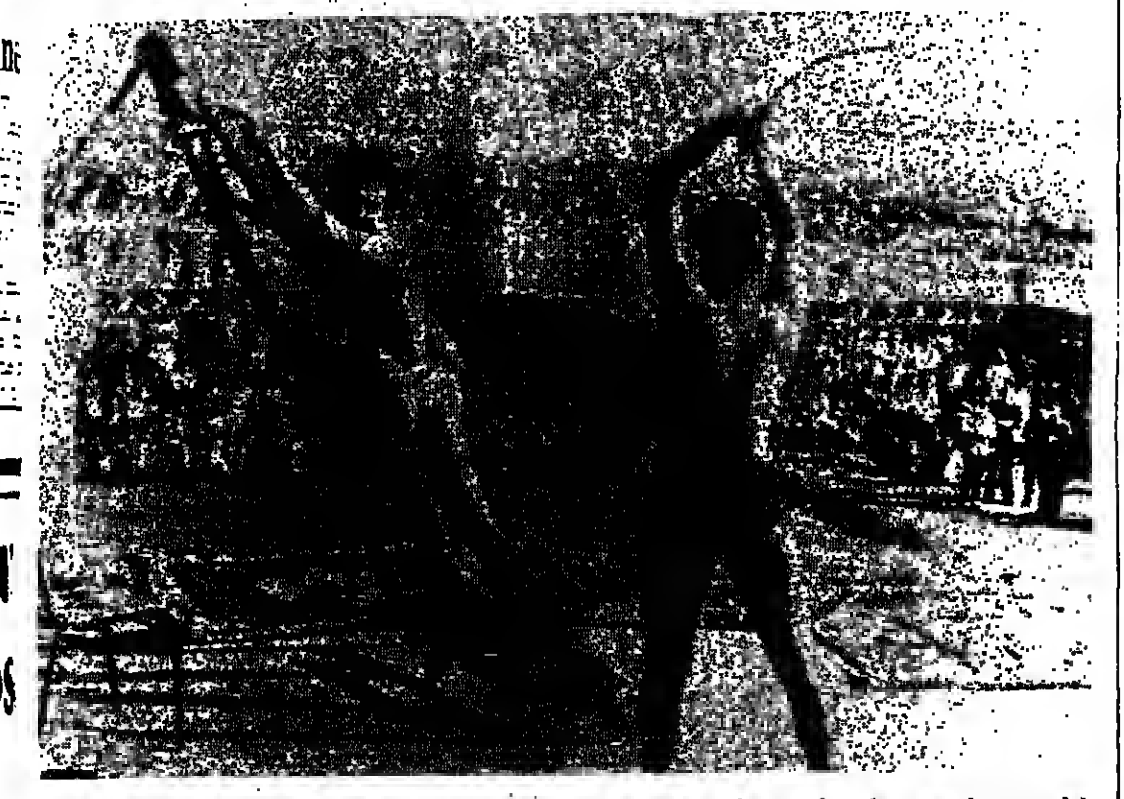
Addressing a Jewish fundraising group from the United States Begin read out sections of the PLO covenant calling for the elimination of the state of Israel and the use of armed struggle to achieve this end. He said: "Their aim is genocide: their method is geocide. They have never waged a battle against an army unit — only attacking the civil population, rejoicing in this and promising to do more."

"We are asked why we do not recognize them. I can assure you we are not going to recognize them," he said.

In a separate development, a public opinion poll said that a majority of Israelis continue to oppose the establishment of a Palestinian state on the occupied West Bank, but there has been a seven per cent increase since May of those in favor of such a state.

The poll published in the independent *Haaretz* daily Thursday showed that 68.5 per cent were opposed to an independent Palestinian state compared to 74.2 per cent in May.

Those in favor rose from 15.3 per cent in May to 21.1 per cent in the latest poll.



LASHED: One of the 20 Pakistanis given 15 lashes and one year's rigorous imprisonment by a special military court last week for committing immoral acts on Oct. 19 at "Fir's Hotel" in Rawalpindi. The lashing was witnessed by more than 10,000 people.



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Buried beside his wife

Over 2 million attend Park funeral

SEOUL, Nov. 3 (AP) — More than two million South Koreans, many tearful and sobbing, gave assiduous President Park Chung-hee a hero's funeral Saturday. The country's acting president asked his bewildered countrymen, "How could this happen?"

Eight days after his murder by Korea's intelligence chief, the 61-year-old president was buried beside his assassinated wife in a solemn funeral pageant — and acting President Choi Kyu-Hah's question remained unanswered.

It was time for all Koreans to close ranks, for opposition and government leaders to bury political differences temporarily, for military and civilian officials to don formal clothes and join together to mourn a fallen president.

After 18 years of authoritarian rule during which a poverty-stricken agricultural nation became one of Asia's major industrial powers, it was a time to honor Park's accomplishments.

But many of South Korea's 37 million people also hoped for a successor who would be less repressive and more democratic.

From the start of the nearly six-hour funeral ceremonies, all eyes were on Park's three children: Keun-bae, 27, an electronics engineer who had been acting as first lady, Keun-yung, 25, a music student, and Chi-man, 21, a cadet at South Korea's military academy. Five years ago, their mother was killed by a bullet meant for Park.

In the crowd of relatives behind the three was Park's eldest daughter, the wife of South Korea's ambassador to Canada Han Byun-ki.

The funeral began at the official presidential mansion Blue House, where he lived for nearly all the years since the 1961 coup that swept him to power. Park's flag-draped casket, borne by a dozen cadets from all services, was placed in a specially ordered hearse covered with white, yellow and lavender chrysanthemums and draped with black funeral banners.

Choi wiped his eyes and Keun-Yung cried softly. The leaves of red maple trees rustled and only the sobbing of a half dozen women on the Blue House staff broke the silence of the family service.

The children climbed into the hearse, a converted bus with large windows on each side to view the coffin, and 100 military cadets symbolically pulled it about 500 yards to the capitol grounds for the formal state funeral. The 200 relatives and dignitaries walked behind.

Choi delivered his eulogy facing a large portrait of Park on a flower-covered altar with his back to the 2,300 Koreans and foreign guests who included U.S. President Jimmy Carter's son Chip and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. In Korean tradition, the person delivering a eulogy speaks directly to the deceased.

In his first public address since becoming acting president, Choi called Park's assassination "an unspeakable tragedy."

Hail of police bullets ends Mesrine's crime career

PARIS, Nov. 3 (R) — The blood-stained career of France's "public enemy No. 1" Jacques Mesrine, ended in a hail of submachine-gun bullets when he was shot dead by police who later said they gave him no chance of opening fire first.

The 43-year-old gangster was killed point-blank at the wheel of his car on a busy boulevard. An estimated 50 heavily-armed members of the Anti-Gang Squad took part in the ambush.

As a truck blocked the path of Mesrine's car, several other police vehicles surrounded it. In seconds, it was all over. A volley of bullets poured in through the windshield, hitting the gangster in the face and chest.

His girlfriend, Sylvie Jeanjaquet, who was sitting next to him, was seriously wounded and underwent surgery Friday night. The girl's poodle was found dead on her knees. Guns and two grenades one of them with the pin half out — were found in the car.

Commissioner Maurice Bouvier, an experienced Paris gangster hunter put in charge of the hunt a few weeks ago, told a press conference police took no chances and opened fire on Mesrine before he had time to make any move.

Police in Prague arrest new group of dissidents

LONDON Nov. 3 (AP) — Czechoslovak security police have arrested a number of young activists connected with the human rights movement in Prague, an exile source reports.

He said police searching the apartments of those detained Friday justified their action by saying they were looking for an unknown person for terrorism charges.

The police claimed an anonymous letter stated an intention to "destroy an important building and assassinate" President Gustav Husak, a London spokesman for the exile group, Palach Press, said Saturday.

He added, "It sounds like a monstrous provocation because the papers seized in the police searches mainly concerned human rights activities."

Information about the arrests

Remains of ancient birds discovered in U.S., Japan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP) — Scientists have found fossils of some of the largest swimming birds yet discovered on earth and they indicate some of the penguin-like creatures possibly stood more than six feet high.

Fossils of the previously unknown bird family, called Plotopterids, were discovered in Japan and the state of Washington, according to a report published Friday in *Science* magazine.

Rocks bearing the fossils indicate the birds lived at least 30 million years ago before becoming extinct.

Storrs Olson of the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Natural History and Yoshiaki Hasegawa of the National Science Museum in Tokyo said the flightless marine



SUSPECTS: These are the photos of six Korean Central Intelligence Agency officers arrested by the government for involvement in the assassination of President Park Chung-hee in Seoul last week. The KCIA chief, Kim Jae Kyn, who shot the president, is shown in the far left of the top row. Park was buried Saturday after a funeral which two million people attended.

Last leg of Europe tour

Hua starts 4-day visit to Italy

ROME, Nov. 3 (AP) — Chairman Hua Guofeng, determined to expand and strengthen China's age-old ties with Italy, opened by Marco Polo in the 13th century, arrived in Rome Saturday on the final leg of his first visit to the West.

After a flight from London, Hua's Boeing 707 jetliner touched down at Leonardo da Vinci Airport. Hua and his delegation, including vice Premier and

Economic Planning Minister Yu Quli and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, were welcomed by Premier Francesco Cossiga and other top Italian officials.

After a brief airport ceremony, Hua's entourage was driven to the posh Grand Hotel where he was assigned the "royal suite". The Communist Chinese leader was to sleep in the same green damask-covered bed which had been used by former U.S. President Richard Nixon, former Soviet President Nicolai Podgorny and the late French President Charles de Gaulle.

Elaborate security arrangements were in effect, although none of Italy's notorious terrorist groups has made any public threats against Hua. "We've approached the security problem as if it were the number one item on the agenda," said a government official.

Hua, the first Chinese head of government ever to set foot in Italy, came after paying official visits to France, West Germany and Britain.

During his four-day stay in Italy, Hua is to confer twice with Cossiga and meet with Italian cabinet officials responsible for

foreign trade, commerce and economy.

On Sunday, Hua was to fly to Venice — the home of Marco Polo who introduced Western culture and opened a trade route to China in the late 13th century.

While Hua relaxed in the splendor of the lagoon city, the deputy premier was to huddle in Turin with top officials of the Italian industrial giant Fiat and his foreign minister was to go to the independent republic of San Marino for a one-day visit.

At the end of Hua's visit, the two countries will sign a declaration pledging to step economic and trade cooperation.

But little danger seen

Pegasus 2 plunges down

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (R) — The Pegasus 2 spacecraft, the biggest piece of U.S. space machinery to fall from space since Skylab last July, was to plunge out of orbit Saturday showering as much as 10,000 kilograms of metal somewhere on the earth's surface.

But officials at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Headquarters in

Washington monitoring the moments of Pegasus said they were not too worried about debris causing injury or property damage.

Pegasus is only one seventh the size of the 70,000 kilogram Skylab, which scattered its wreckage harmlessly over West Australia and prompted a nationwide treasure hunt for souvenirs.

A NASA spokesman said 1 day night that the latest prediction for Pegasus to fall out of orbit was around 7:00 p.m. EST (at midnight GMT) give or take a few hours.

The spokesman said it was not known until almost the last minute where debris would come down.

In the case of Skylab, NASA officials were predicting that it would fall short of Australia at a very moment that excited Australians were reporting a spectacular fireworks display of fall wreckage over the country.



CONFESSED KILLER: People's Temple member Larry Layton (R) is escorted to a cell at a Georgetown, Guyana, court Wednesday during a hearing on charges of killing U.S. Congressman Leo Ryan last year. Layton confessed that he gunned down the congressman, whose death was followed by the bizarre murder-suicide of more than 900 members of the People's Temple.

Murderer's confession accepted

People's Temple killings inquiry opens

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 3 (AP) — A court of inquiry has accepted as evidence a confession by People's Temple member Larry Layton, admitting responsibility in the Nov. 17, 1978, shooting deaths of U.S. Congressman Leo Ryan and four others.

Layton made the confession shortly after the shooting, which triggered the murder-suicide of more than 900 cultists led by the Rev. Jim Jones at Jonestown, the jungle commune of the People's Temple.

In his confession, Layton admitted responsibility for the deaths of

Ryan, a temple member seeking to flee the commune, and three journalists: NBC Television reporter Don Harris, NBC cameraman Bob Brown and Gheb Robinson, a photographer for the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Ryan and members of his party were killed as they prepared to board two planes at an airstrip near Jonestown. The California congressman was investigating allegations Jones had kept members of the People's Temple against their will.

In his statement, Layton said he wanted to prevent the plane from

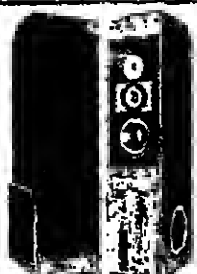
carrying the defecting cult members from Jonestown to Georgetown.

And he said he felt Ryan was linked with the Central Intelligence Agency and that his aim was to generate bad publicity for the cult.

Layton said Jones had told him he disapproved of the defections and Ryan's visit. Therefore, Layton said, he took a gun and attacked the departing group.

The court of inquiry, in its third day Friday, questioned two other former cult members and Guyanese officials who investigated the airstrip shootings.

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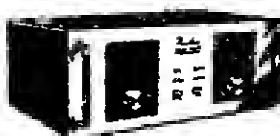
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Dr. J frustrated

Hawks trounce 76ers again

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP) — The Atlanta Hawks seem to have a hex on the Philadelphia 76ers and their celebrated star, Julius Erving. They bottled up "Dr. J" and his teammates for the second time in three days Friday night.

"We were going one-on-one with the doctor — that's why we kept his scoring pretty well down," said Atlanta's Eddie Johnson after helping the Hawks take an 85-81 National Basketball Association victory over the 76ers.

Erving scored 23 points, but as not a dominating factor. "We slowed this 76ers' tempo down. We got them into foul situations and we made the penalty ourselves coming down the re," said Atlanta coach Hubie Brown.

In other NBA action, New Jersey defeated Indiana 115-93; New York edged Kansas City (2-11); Denver beat Chicago (3-9); Portland blasted San Antonio 123-102; Seattle beat San Antonio 117-107 and Los Angeles trimmed Phoenix 112-100.

Dan Roundfield made a left-handed layup with to give Atlanta a four-point lead and a layup by Doug Collins with 27 seconds left made it 83-81.

Brazilian manager under fire

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 3 (AP) — Brazilian soccer fans are lining for the removal of Claudio Coutinho as manager of the international team after Brazil's elimination from the South American championship Wednesday night in Paraguay.

Paraguay, which only last May was humbled 6-0 by Brazil at the aracana Stadium in a friendly, led the three times world champion to a 2-2 draw.

The draw, after Paraguay's 2-1 victory in Asuncion last week, eliminated Brazil in the semi-final round and gave Paraguay a ticket for the final against Chile.

Coutinho, who led the Brazil team to third place in the World Cup in Argentina last year, declined to comment on rumors of his imminent dismissal.

Asked if he was being fired, Coutinho told reporters: "It doesn't depend on me, therefore, I don't know whether I shall continue. If I do stay, there will be changes in the team next year."

Player	Goals	Assists
1. Mull	1	0
2. Walcott	1	0
3. Lillo	0	1
4. Strouding	0	0
5. Niles	0	0
6. Valdemar	0	0
7. Lopez	0	0
8. Lyle	0	0
9. Niles	0	0

John Williamson, returning to action after missing one game with an ankle injury, scored 26 points to lead New Jersey over Indiana. Michael Ray Richards sank a free throw with four seconds left, then stole the ball from Scott Wedman before Kansas City could get off a final shot as New York rallied to beat the Kings.

Denver center Dan Issel sank his last eight shots of the game and scored 24 points as the Nuggets beat Chicago.

T. R. Dunn and Abdul Jeelani scored 19 points each as Portland defeated San Diego. The Trail Blazers held a 55-38 halftime advantage and an 84-56 lead.

Gus Williams and Fennis Johnson each scored 23 points and Seattle's defense shut down San Antonio in the last five minutes as the SuperSonics pulled away from the Spurs.

Rookie Earvin "Magic" Johnson sank two free throws with six seconds remaining, leading Los Angeles over Phoenix.

In the doubles semifinal matches the American pair of Marty Reissen and Sherwood Stewart defeated Ilie Nastase of Romania and Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia 6-4, 6-1.

In the other match, the U.S. team of Mike Cabill and Terry Moor beat Francisco Gonzalez of Puerto Rico and Rod Frawley of Australia 8-1, 6-4.

In West Germany, third-seeded Stan Smith of the United States lost two tie-break matches to Switzerland's Heinz Günthardt and was eliminated Friday from the Cologne Grand Prix tennis tournament.

The eighth-seeded Swiss beat Smith 7-6, 7-6, to earn a berth in the semifinals.

Nick Saviano defeated American fellow countryman Bruce Manson, 7-6, 6-4, 7-6, in another closely fought match, to advance into the round of four.

Poland's Wojtek Fibak was matched with Elliot Teltscher of the United States in the other quarterfinal matches late Friday.

In the first-round doubles, Günthardt and Pavil Slovic, Czechoslovakia, defeated Ray Moore and David Schneider, South Africa, 6-1, 6-0.

Trey Waltke, United States, and Peter Elter, West Germany, defeated Kevin Curren, South Africa, and Saviano, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

In Kuwait, Britain's John Feaver beat Ismail Shafei of Egypt, 6-7, 6-1 Friday to win the singles title at an international tennis tournament.

Roy Emerson of Australia and Jonathan Smith of Britain took the doubles, beating Shafei and Feaver.

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By one stroke

Alcott wins Japan golf

HANAYASHIKI, Japan, Nov. 3 (AP) — American Amy Alcott fired a seven-under-par 67 Saturday and won the tournament here on the Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA) tour by one stroke over Canada's Sandra Post.

The 23-year-old pro cruised to a 54-hole total of 211 to pick up the first prize. It was her fourth LPGA title this season.

Alcott went into the final round on the 5,613-meter par-74 Hanayashiki golf course in western Japan three strokes behind second-round leader Hisako "Cvako" Hwchi of Japan, who finished fourth.

Seventy players from the United States, Australia, Canada, Taiwan, Argentina, South Africa and Japan competed.



CHAMPION: John Tate of Tennessee holds his arms up proudly after beating South Africa's Gerrie Coetzee on points in Pretoria last month. He has now been named WBA boxer of the month.

After Pretoria fight

John Tate named boxer of month by WBA

PANAMA CITY, Nov. 3 (AP) — John Tate was named boxer of the month by the World Boxing Association in its October listings. He was cited in the listing, made public Wednesday, for his heavyweight title defense against Gerrie Coetzee of South Africa in Pretoria Oct. 20.

Yoko Gushiken of Japan received an honorary mention for his 11 consecutive flyweight junior crown defenses.

The WBA's October listings: (Americans unless otherwise specified).

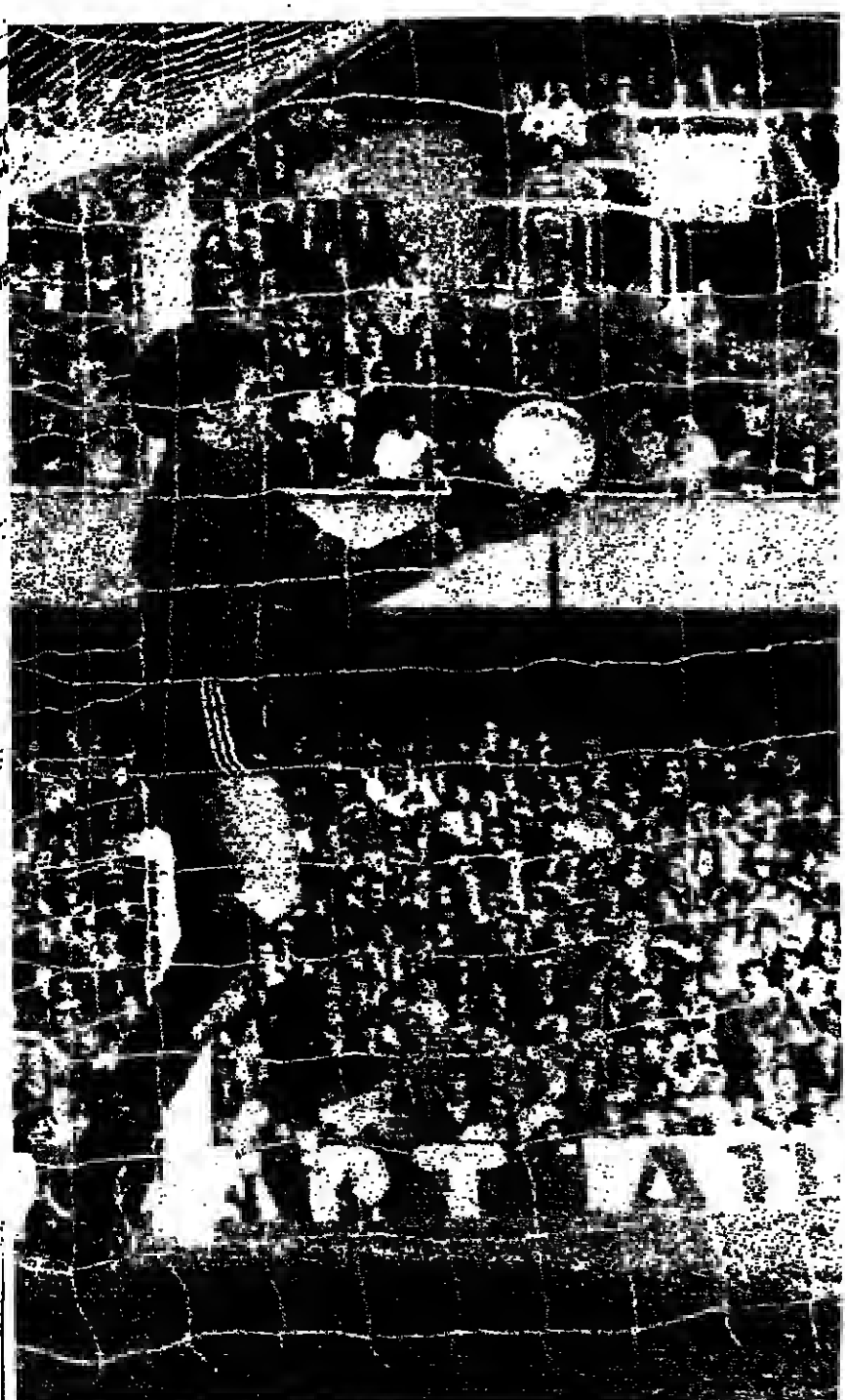
- Heavyweight**
Champion: John Tate. Won title Oct. 20, 1979.
Contenders:
1. Kallie Knoetze (South Africa)
2. Gerrie Coetzee (South Africa)
3. Leon Spinks
4. Mike Weaver
5. Earnie Shavers
6. Lorenzo Zanon (Italy)
7. Leroy Jones
8. Domingo D'Elia (Argentina)
9. Scott Ledoux
10. Bernardo Mercado (Colombia)

- Light Heavyweight**
Champion: Victor Galindez (Argentina). Re-won title: April 14, 1979.
Challengers:
1. Alvaro Lopez
2. Eddie Gregory
3. John Conteh (Britain)
4. Marvin Johnson
5. Mustapha Wassaja (Uganda)
6. Marvin Camel
7. Lottie Mwale (Zambia)
8. Ramon Ranquello (Mexico)
9. Mike Rossman
10. Jesse Burnett
Middleweight
Champion: Vito Antofermo (Italy). Won title: June 30, 1979.
Challengers:
1. Marvin Hagler
2. Alan Minter (Britain)
3. Hugo Carr (Argentina)
4. Ronnie Harris
5. Balojias (Venezuela)
6. Tony Chaverrini
7. Park Jin (South Korea)
8. Marco Geraldo (Mexico)
9. Ruben Pardo (Argentina)
10. Rodrigo Valdes (Colombia)

- Lightweight**
Champion: Ricardo Cardona (Colombia). Won title: May 6, 1978. Last defense: Sept. 6, 1979.
Challengers:
1. Wilfredo Gomez (Puerto Rico)
2. Sergio Palma (Argentina)
3. Ruben Valdez (Colombia)
4. Vilchit Vongroitt (Thailand)
5. Leo Cruz (Dominican Republic)
6. Chung Soonhyun (South Korea)
7. Julio Saba (Argentina)
8. Jesus Caicedo (Colombia)
9. David Vasquez
10. Ulises Morales (Panama)
Bantamweight
Champion: Jorge Lujan (Panama). Won title: Nov. 19, 1978. Last defense: Oct. 6, 1979.
Challengers:
1. Alberto Davila
2. Carlos Zarate (Mexico)
3. Syuichi Isogami (Japan)
4. Ejuro Murata (Japan)
5. Alberto Sandoval
6. Julian Solis (Puerto Rico)
Flyweight
Champion: Benito Gonzalez (Venezuela). Won title: Aug. 12, 1978. Last defense: July 6, 1979.
Challengers:
1. Guty Espadas (Mexico)
2. Luis Ibarra (Panama)
3. Peter Mathebula (South Africa)
4. Lee Seunghoon (South Korea)
5. Yang Hoog Soo (South Korea)
6. Ramon Soria (Argentina)
7. Charlie Magri (Britain)
8. Annel Arrozal (Philippines)

- Welterweight**
Champion: Jose Cuevas (Mexico). Won title: July 17, 1976. Last defense: July 20, 1979.
Challengers:
1. Angel Espada (Puerto Rico)
2. Ray Leonard
3. Roberto Duran (Panama)
4. Tommy Hearns
5. Lee Mak Do (South Korea)
6. Harold Volbrecht (South Africa)
7. Wellington Whealey (Ecuador)
8. Randy Shields
9. Jorgen Hasen (Denmark)
10. Pete Ranzany
Light Heavyweight
Champion: Ayud Kalnie

- Boxing great of 30s mugged**
ST. LOUIS, Missouri, Nov. 3 (AP) — Henry Armstrong, who made boxing history in the 1930's by winning featherweight, welterweight and lightweight crowns, said Friday that he was hit with a "Sunday Punch" when he was mugged recently.
The 66-year-old Armstrong, who was robbed and beaten after giving a talk to a group of children in north St. Louis Saturday night, called the attack more brutal than anything he ever experienced in the ring.
He said the two "young fellows" who robbed him must have known what they were doing. "They got me and snatched my purse, watch and ring before I knew what hit me. They were professionals."



LONDON DERBY: Chelsea played Fulham at home last weekend. Chelsea's Number Five, Micky Droy, heads the ball away from Chris Guthrie (right), and Perry Digweed the Fulham Keeper, (left) saves with outstretched arms to prevent the ball going over the line.



LONDON DERBY: Chelsea played Fulham at home last weekend. Chelsea's Number Five, Micky Droy, heads the ball away from Chris Guthrie (right), and Perry Digweed the Fulham Keeper, (left) saves with outstretched arms to prevent the ball going over the line.

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A beef over the U.S.-Japan trade deficit

By Donald Kirk

TOKYO —

A rush to buy American beef from a floating trade fair dubbed 'Boatque America' dramatizes the problems of penetrating Japan's tough trade barriers.

American officials say the fair has been a 'fantastic success' but admit little chance of persuading Japan to open up to American beef, by far the most popular item on the ship, which is making a 51-day cruise to 13 Japanese ports.

The beef shop has attracted thousands of Japanese, most of whom have paid scant attention to 145 other shops on board selling products ranging from children's toys to fountain pens and lingerie.

In Tokyo on the first day, some of the crowd threatened violence when officials limited beef sales to 3,000 customers, each entitled to buy three choice cuts at half the normal Japanese shop price.

The beef controversy threatens to destroy what both countries have advertised as a chance to introduce Japan to American consumer products — thus helping to redress America's huge trade deficit with Japan.

It was at the height of bitter negotiations between U.S. and Japanese officials last year that Japan offered the use of the ship, the 13,500-ton Shin Sakura Maru, for trade promotion — and even agreed to pick up the \$3,500,000 bill for the cruise.

American officials complain that they asked Japanese authorities to let them pack 1,000 tons of beef on board but that the Japanese limited them to 130 tons under pressure from its cattle farmers — and insisted that the ship be run by Japanese meat traders.

The 130 tons is 'above and beyond' the 25,000-ton quota which the U.S. can export to Japan in 1979 under an agreement made in January between former U.S. special trade representative Robert Strauss and Japan's former minister for foreign trade. But that quota was far below Washington's initial expectations.

The fair opened in mid-October and beef was easily the top seller in the first five days, climbing above the yen equivalent of \$70,000, nearly a quarter of overall trade.

Excluding customers who purchased beef, well over half the 45,000 visitors to the ship during that period left without buying any of the more than 800,000 items on board.

American officials insist, however, that the U.S. companies represented, nearly three-quarters of them new to the Japanese market, are forming hundreds of contacts with Japanese buyers interested in importing their products on a long-term basis.

'The primary objective is to encourage consumer manufacturers to come to Japan and to help them assess the possibilities for business here,' said Ivan Cosimi, a U.S. Commerce Department official in charge of the fair. 'The idea of using the ship as a department store is a method of market testing.'

Last year America had a trade deficit with Japan of \$11.6 billion. This year the figure is expected to be \$9 billion.

Can the fair seriously be expected to make much impact? 'Every little bit counts,' said one U.S. diplomat. (OFNS)



Sikkim wants its freedom returned

By Sumanta Datta-Ray

CALCUTTA —

The Himalayan kingdom of Sikkim, annexed by India in 1975, could be on the threshold of momentous change.

After the mid-October election rout of the pro-Indian party, the Indian-appointed governor, Bipin Behari Lal, was forced to install a new government comprised of firm believers in the country's separate identity.

'We have always said and we still say that the manner of Sikkim's merger with India was not legal and constitutional,' announced one of the new leaders, Lal Bahadur Bhasnet, who represents the capital Gangtok in the Sikkim Assembly.

Bhasnet's one-time attempt to describe the takeover in a book, 'Rape of Sikkim,' was foiled when Indian police stopped him at a West Bengal airport, ransacked his luggage and confiscated the manuscript.

The new Chief Minister, Nar Bahadur Bhandari, a 39-year-old teacher who was dismissed from his job, suffered even worse persecution for asserting Sikkim's sovereign rights.

He was kidnapped, beaten up, tied in a sack and left in a Gangtok gutter. Freed by passers-by, Bhandari was promptly jailed under Indira Gandhi's Maintenance of Internal Security Act, which

provided for indefinite imprisonment without charges or trial.

It must have been a galling moment for Lal to administer the oath of office to these young men, whom he once denounced as 'palace stooges' and 'lackeys of the Chogyal' — Sikkim's traditional ruler.

But the outcome of the polls, the first to be held since Sikkim was incorporated into India, left him no option. In the 1974 elections, held under the shadow of Indian guns, New Delhi's protégé, Lendrup Dorji Kazi, was rewarded with 31 out of 32 Assembly seats.

Under his aegis, the palace was attacked by Indian troops and the Chogyal held prisoner while the Assembly voted unanimously to abolish the monarchy and merge Sikkim with India. The decision was ratified two days later by a patently rigged referendum.

This month, Kazi faced election posters that showed him wounded and bleeding above the caption, 'Kill the traitor who sold the country.'

Sensing defeat, he abandoned the keenly contested Gangtok constituency and took refuge in what he thought would be a safe seat in the 14,000 ft mountains on the Tibetan border. Djonga is reserved for his tribe, Sikkim's indigenous Bhutia-Lepcha community.

But he lost even there, and not a single candidate

sponsored by him was successful.

Seventy-five per cent of the electorate — against a normal 30 per cent. Bhandari's Janata Parishad, a group of like-minded independents with hardly any money, whose application to be registered as a political party was turned down by the Indian authorities, won 48 per cent of the vote and 17 constituencies. The rest went to rebels against Kazi's leadership.

New Delhi's constitutional experts are now studying the legal and political implications of the anti-merger victory. Chandra Shekhar, president of the Janata Party, to which Kazi belonged, says reassuringly that eggs can't be unscrambled.

But it is known in Gangtok that when the Chogyal appealed to the former Indian Janata Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, to restore his country's independence, Desai explained that he would need substantial political justification. He suggested resolution by the Gangtok Assembly.

Many of the suffraging restrictions continue. View of New Delhi's reserve powers permitting dismissal of even the most popular Chief Minister Bhandari, inexperienced and idealistic, will have tread warily. Kazi has already complained to the Governor of the new Chief Minister's anti-India views. (OFNS)

MR. HABIB'S TRIP

Official Lebanese optimism about American envoy Philip Habib's visit has considerably waned, if not totally vanished. There were enough negative indications to make the Lebanese government return to pinning its hopes on the coming Arab summit.

The assumption, quite natural in the circumstances, was that the envoy's mission implied the existence of an American plan for resolving the problem of South Lebanon, in addition to a will to see to its implementation. But nothing of this came through from what Habib has been saying. There are even fears that the results of his visit will be exactly the opposite of what has been hoped.

For Begin has seen fit to tell envoy Habib that peace will not return to South Lebanon until Syria withdraws from the country and the Palestinians cease their attacks on Israel from that area. Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman capped this by telling him that the Israelis will continue to support Saad Haddad's militias as long as the Syrians keep up their support for the PLO. All this guarantees that the situation will remain the same — if it is not to deteriorate even further.

This latter is a distinct possibility now, with the recent reports of armed clashes between the various warring parties in the South. Someone, it is clear, wants to keep the South on the boil, whether or not in answer to Habib's effort. The PLO, together with the right-wing Lebanese factions, have said that the Israelis are to launch a new attack on the South, with the Khardali bridge as an objective. The Israelis have denied this, yet it would take a very strong denial indeed to tell against something with both the Palestinians and the Lebanese take as the case.

Two things are clear from all this. The first is that the Carter administration appears to accept the status quo, boryfying as this may be, in South Lebanon. The Habib visit appears from this point of view as no more than an exercise in maintaining the appearance of active concern. The second is that Israel for reasons of its own, wants no end to the South's long night of suffering.

But the extinction of hope of an American move in the South only serves to emphasize the urgent need for an Arab formula to end the suffering of the country as a whole. The failure of "internationalization" has to find immediate recompense in a resolute "Arabization". This has to be the main item on the agenda of the Arab heads of state as they meet soon in Tunis.

'No more boat people' cry is spreading in U.S.

By William Scobie

LOS ANGELES —

California has become the promised land for Vietnam's boat people. Already 120,000 Indo-Chinese refugees have settled here, while in camps throughout South-East Asia another 400,000 wait in hope.

Resentment over this alien invasion is growing among residents of the Golden State, as hundreds of new arrivals flow weekly into Los Angeles. 'A lot of people are saying, "Don't give us your tired, your poor, please,"' said a weary worker at one of the several Human Services offices handling the flood. 'We've got too many already.'

At 6 a.m. every day, while it is still dark, the lines begin to form outside human services agencies around the state. By 7 a.m., when doors open, queues in Los Angeles stretch around the block. The minimum wait, for such items as food stamps, health benefits and financial aid, is four hours.

Babies squall and vomit. Withered grandmothers doze in plastic chairs. Thin girls in black cotton trousers carry infants strapped to their backs. Arguments break out. A babble of Vietnamese rises from the hundreds who stand, lean, sleep and squat in every corner, from dawn to dusk.

For the newest Americans, the long process begins at Travis Air Force base, north of San Francisco, which has become a latter-day Ellis Island of the West. It is a chill, comfortless spot, but for the exhausted, often sickly people who have paid in gold for the privilege of spending days in an open boat, never knowing whether they would survive, it is as one put it — 'holy land'.

Since the fall of South Vietnam in 1975, the U.S. has spent more than \$1 billion to adopt and settle

some 230,000 refugees, ranging from well-boiled allies such as former Premier Nguyen Cao Ky (now the owner of a flourishing Los Angeles store) to starving peasants who speak no word of English.

The original plan was to deposit the newcomers in major cities around the country, but there was nothing to prevent them from moving to California. And they did, finding the climate more congenial and job opportunities greater among the state's long-established Asian community. Today, California has nearly five times as many Indo-Chinese residents as its nearest rival state, Texas.

While the majority make the transition smoothly, for thousands it's a bumpy ride. More than 40,000 are on California's welfare rolls, mostly in the southern area. A survey in Long Beach showed that about half the Vietnamese between 21 and 40 were unemployed.

The 1975-76 wave of refugees consisted mainly of business people and professionals who were accustomed to American ways. This year's border include tens of thousands of illiterate villagers. Culture shock and worries over relatives left behind often lead to severe depression. Many have serious medical problems.

The high incidence of TB has caused Orange County — home of Disneyland and ex-President Nixon — to establish a \$300,000 clinic to handle the refugees' health needs. The area is one of the few in the nation to experience an increase, instead of a decline, in TB. Now Orange County is formulating a tentative plan to cut Indo-Chinese immigration by 30 per cent.

Competition for jobs, and for welfare funds, has caused a backlash against the refugees, especially among the Mexican-American community. At

times, it has flared into violence. After a rock-throwing melee with Chicacos in Denver, Colorado, many Vietnamese fled from a housing project to which they had been sent by U.S. officials. An American was killed in a fight between Vietnamese fishermen and locals in Texas and the refugees' fishing boats were burned.

Vietnam veterans have noisily opposed aid to the newcomers. California paid out .66 million in benefits to refugees last financial year, and will claim that sum back from the federal Government. 'Why should our tax money be spent on people the Government asked us to kill a few years ago?' asks one irate veteran.

'Our economic troubles could turn what is now a local antipathy towards the refugees into a national effort to curb their numbers,' says Paula Fass, a University of California immigration expert. Yet the antipathy, based largely on language and social misunderstandings, usually fades when people meet face to face, says Fass.

Perhaps a more serious threat to the hopes of those waiting in the camps is posed by an unlikely coalition of pressure groups, right-wing extremists,

liberal environmentalists, labor unions, and black and Chicaco organizations, who, for different reasons oppose the rising tide of immigration.

More than a million people will enter the U.S. this year, about 500,000 of them legally; bringing immigration to its highest level since the early years of the century. The Mexican and Asian newcomers tend to have large families. 'That means population growth,' says Stanford University author and biologist Paul Ehrlich, 'which is the last thing the U.S. needs.'

Ehrlich, a founder of the Zero Population Growth (ZPG) movement, will soon publish a book, 'The Golden Door' surveying the dangers of immigration and calling for a new, more restricted U.S. policy towards the flood.

Many black and Hispanic leaders agree with Ehrlich, fearing the effect on their communities' standing in the economy and new burdens on the welfare system.

But for the time being the Carter administration is firmly committed to giving succour to the boat people. 'We have a responsibility towards them,' says a State Department official. (OFNS)

Hua worrying Kremlin leaders

By Robert Stephens

LONDON —

The current three-week tour of Western European capitals by the Chinese Prime Minister, Hua Guofeng, is the first to the West by such a senior Chinese leader since the Chinese Communist revolution 30 years ago.

Chairman Hua's tour began in Paris and continued with visits to West Germany, Britain and Italy. The choice of Paris as his first port of call was a recognition of the fact that France, under de Gaulle, was the first Western European country to make a serious effort to cultivate close relations with Peking.

Was it sheer coincidence that, only a few days before the Chinese Premier arrived, the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, launched his proposals for arms cuts in Europe?

Brezhnev's proposal was seen by Western governments as concerned primarily with the military balance in Europe and perhaps secondarily with the SALT negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting strategic nuclear arms. In Europe Brezhnev might have been trying chiefly to hold up NATO's missile modernization plans while simultaneously offering a genuine new element for negotiation in the Vienna talks between NATO and Warsaw Pact countries on force reductions in Central Europe.

Alternatively, some Western diplomats believe Brezhnev may have timed his proposal as a gesture to help President Jimmy Carter secure ratification of the SALT II treaty by the United States Senate.

But the Soviet offer of arms cuts may also have been meant to divert Europeans away from the temptation to sell modern arms to China which would reduce, even if only slightly, the present overwhelming Soviet superiority in weaponry along the Chinese border. Its acceptance by the West

would also have released troops and tanks from the European front which could be used to reinforce the long frontier with China.

Soviet official commentaries on Chairman Hua's visit speak of the 'understandable' anxiety aroused by the allegedly openly hostile attitude of Peking over problems of detente, disarmament and maintenance of peace.

Moscow radio commented that the Chairman's visit began at the moment when Western governments have to reply to the new Soviet proposals for greater detente and the consolidation of peace in Europe and the whole world. It contrasted Soviet policy with the appeal from Peking to Western Europe to rearm and strengthen NATO against the threat from the East.

The Russians are clearly worried, not only by possibility of European arms sales to China but also that this relationship might gradually grow into a virtual military alliance which would face them with potential enemies on two fronts.

So far, the Chinese have shown a keen interest in weapons made in Britain and France, but no deal has yet been concluded with either country. The nearest the Chinese have come to a purchase in their inquiries about the British Harrier jump jet, a vertical take-off aircraft designed primarily for use at sea.

When the Chinese foreign minister was in Britain last year, he discussed the Harrier deal with British ministers but it has not been completed and was raised again during Chairman Hua's visit to London. Its completion would still require British government approval but Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is unlikely to withhold it.

The Russians have indicated that they were regard the sale of British arms to China as an unfriendly act and as confirmation of their assertion that Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives are the main anti-Soviet government in Western Europe. (OFNS)

saudi press review

In a commentary on Jewish settlements and Israel's expansionist policy, *Al-Madina* said Saturday that international society must intervene to deplore the enemy's policy, since it has been the source of all catastrophes in the region. The paper referred to the Israeli government's resolution to abide by the Israeli Supreme Court's verdict on the shifting of the Elon Moreh settlement from the lands of Arab settlers, and said the enemy was trying to mislead the world public opinion by showing that Israel is a civilized government. 'In fact, the other half of the Israeli government's resolve

only represents a picture of woes and tragedy,' it said.

The paper held the view that the root cause of all tragedies associated with the Palestine issue was the Zionist determination to go ahead with its policy of building Jewish settlements on the Palestine territory. Their behavior only demonstrated that Palestine has become a perpetual property of all the Jews of the world, the paper said.

In an editorial on Israeli machinations, *Okaz* gave a warning that Israel would never keep silent even though it appeared to be accepting certain facts under Arab

and international pressures. 'Israel's studied plots do not, however, signal a change in the ruling faces which never give up the general strategy of Zionism,' it said.

The paper referred to the Palestinian leaders' firm conviction of the establishment of a Palestinian state in the near future and said their announcement emphasized a substantial reality that would crown the Arab struggle for the restoration of Palestine. 'The participants in the world seminar on Jerusalem, which was held during the pilgrimage season, stressed the need for declaring a holy war

(jihad) to liberate Jerusalem, for they are aware of the position of this holy city in the eyes of the Muslims of the world,' the paper said.

'Although the Arab and Palestinian struggle has successfully moved toward the realization of the national objectives, the path is still fraught with difficulties and requires more cautious approach in the face of international conspiracies and Israel's notorious stances,' the paper added.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's impending talks with American officials, the paper hoped, will be a positive attempt at bringing the

U.S. Administration closer to the PLO, since Arafat possesses the power of truth which will influence the American public opinion.

The paper further hoped that the forthcoming Arab summit meeting in Tunis will provide a fresh boost for the Arab march and explain the role the Arabs should now play to realize their objectives. 'However, the Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine will remain the two main factors helping in the achievement of peaceful conditions in the Middle East,' the paper added.

White House Years

The Autumn of Crises : Jordan (4)

Editor's note: Twice a week, Arab News is publishing extracts from former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's memoirs. In the last installment, Kissinger described the flurry in the White House as Jordan approached civil war in September of 1970, with Palestinian commandos holding airline passengers from four planes in the desert. Kissinger prepared two options for President Nixon: direct military intervention by American troops to prevent the Iraqis, Syrians, and Israelis from invading Jordan and a plan, which Kissinger favored, whereby American soldiers would only evacuate American citizens. The United States quietly but obviously increased its military strength in the Mediterranean, the Palestinians exploded the four empty planes, releasing hostages beforehand, and, as we begin the fourth installment of this chapter, war in Jordan is about to begin.

was instrumental in shaping WSAG consensus. I considered it essential to preserve Hussein's rule; it was important to nonstate that friendship with West and a moderate foreign policy would be rewarded with active American support. It was necessary to arrest the progressive Islamization of the Middle East, which had been accelerated by the patch of Soviet missiles and nuclear personnel to Egypt. Nassir's technique of blackmailing United States with Soviet assets had to be shown as futile. In my view our most effective strategy was to augment rapidly and eatenously our military forces in the Mediterranean to deter the intervention of radical Arab armies in Jordan; to provide ecological support for the regime; and to match and overwhelm a Soviet response (including necessary military intervention). The massing of our military power in the Mediterranean and ambiguity of our pronouncements should be used to stiffen Hussein, discourage his opponents, and deter the Soviets. Accordingly, the next morning, September 16, after another brief WSAG meeting to review the bid, I sent a directive to the agencies requesting detailed diplomatic and military plans for the following contingencies: material support for Jordanian forces; U.S. intervention for the purpose of evacuation; U.S. air-sea or ground assault in support of Hussein in the event of outside intervention (the President's preference); U.S. acquiescence in aerial air or ground strikes (the WSAG preference). I also suggested that the existing plans "detering Soviet intervention" be adapted to the evolving situation. All plans and scenarios were to be reviewed by noon on September 18.

That morning, too, I sent a report to the President outlining my conclusions of the previous WSAG meeting. Unexpectedly, his reaction was vehement. I had an election campaign on mind and was still hopeful of a Moscow summit. He questioned whether there had been any need for an emergency WSAG meeting. I covered my report of the WSAG's views with angry scribbled comments. He wrote that he feared no confrontation at all; it was unavoidable he wanted American forces used; he opposed any Israeli military moves unless specifically approved them in advance, which he strongly plied he would never do. I was surprised by his preference for monitoring American power directly and unilaterally; this had in his consistent view. I was convinced that once he had sidled its implications and our sources he would have second thoughts. There was no time for discussion because Nixon left immediately on a campaign trip to Kansas City, Kansas State University, and Chicago.

September 16 was calm. Sisco flew briefly to Chicago for a background session with Midwest editors and broadcasters. As announced, the King announced the formation of a military government but took no military action in Amman. However, he did raise with Dean Brown his special concern that Syria, and not Iraq, might intervene. Brown's report cable shrugged this off; no one in the government took it seriously; our concerns were still causing on Iraq because it already had 17,000 troops in Jordan. On September 17, we struggled to maintain the united front of the Western powers, resisting European importunities to make separate deals for their own nationals.

On September 17 these discussions became largely theoretical because Hussein boldly ordered his army into Amman. Large-scale fighting broke out, spreading to the north of Jordan around Palestinian concentration in the town of Irbid. I convened the WSAG twice that day. Ambassador Brown was instructed to inform Hussein that the United States was sympathetic to his efforts and that Brown would transmit rapidly any requests for material assistance. Brown was told for his own information that American military support against outside intervention was not pre-

cluded. Our charge in Israel was instructed to obtain Israel's assessment (Nixon was in any event due to see Golda Meir on the eighteenth.) We stayed in close touch with Britain through frequent phone conversations with Greenhill, and we gave the Shah, whose support in any Middle East crisis was crucial, our assessment.

But we decided not to communicate with the Soviet Union. I told the WSAG that we had been talking too much to Moscow without receiving a satisfactory response: "Let them come to us." And I made the same point in a conversation with Nixon during which he approved the WSAG recommendations: "I think we should be enigmatic and say nothing. They will pick up (our military movements)."

For now that civil war had broken out in Jordan, a rapid deployment of United States forces was vital to discourage any temptations. The carrier Saratoga, which had been stationed off Malta, was ordered to join the Independence near the Lebanese coast, accompanied by a cruiser and twelve destroyers. A third carrier, the John F. Kennedy, was dispatched to the Sixth Fleet; it would take nine days to get there from Puerto Rico, but its movement was bound to be noted soon by Soviet intelligence. The amphibious task force, including 1,200 Marines, which had just finished maneuvers off Crete, was ordered to stay in a position thirty-six hours off the coast of Lebanon. It was to be joined by the cruiser Springfield. The helicopter carrier Guam and an accompanying task group were on the way to pick up another group of Marines at Camp Lejeune. They were ordered to speed up their movement to the Mediterranean.

I discussed all this at great length with Nixon, who was now in Chicago. He approved all the deployments enthusiastically; they appealed to his romantic streak: "The main thing is there's nothing better than a little confrontation now and then, a little excitement." He could be dissuaded only with difficulty from having all our military movements announced, which would have created too much of a crisis atmosphere; the announcements would have backfired because they would have required too many public reassurances, draining our deployments of some of their effect. By late in the day Nixon had changed his mind. He now agreed that it was best to issue no warning, to continue to move forces and treat the Soviets with cool detachment.

He could afford to be generous because he had made all the news the traffic could bear at an off-the-record meeting with the editors of the Chicago Sun-Times that morning. I had urged Haldeman to keep the briefing general and low key, but the traveling White House's definition of that term was unpredictable, especially in an election year. When his meeting began, Nixon had just learned of the outbreak of civil war in Jordan. Though usually his self-discipline was monumental, it could be breached by emotion at moments of high tension. Charged up by the news and the military movements he had just approved, Nixon proceeded to tell the amazed editors that if Iraq or Syria intervened in Jordan only the Israelis or the United States could stop them; he preferred that the United States do it. (It was also his way to get a message to me without confrontation.) Carried away by the spirit of the occasion, Nixon added that he would make the Russians pay dearly for their adventures with missiles along the Suez Canal. "We will intervene if the situation is such that our intervention will make a difference." It was too much to expect that such sensational news could be kept off the record. The Sun-Times ran the exact quote in an early edition. Though it was then withdrawn when Ziegler insisted on the off-the-record rule, this only heightened its foreign policy impact.

Though Nixon was contrite after the event, I considered his statement on the whole helpful. When I was informed of it by the head of the U.S. Information

Agency, Frank Shakespeare, I told him that it gave me no pain. For one thing, it would prove to our bureaucracy that my pressures for a buildup in the Mediterranean reflected the President's approach, not my idiosyncrasy; indeed, it brought home to them that their real choice was between systematic interagency planning and ad hoc decisions in which they would not participate. Once I had convinced Rogers that I had not put Nixon up to it, the incident led to a brief period of improved relations between us.

As for the countries that concerned us most, the Soviet Union and the radical Arab states, the impact of Nixon's statement was likely to be beneficial because it proved that we meant business. In the afternoon I informed the President that Iraqi troops were standing by while the Jordanian army smashed fedayeen forces near them. And American actions during the day, including the President's statements, were bound to strengthen the resolve of our brave friend, the King of Jordan.

On Friday, September 18, the Muslim sabbath saw the Jordanian army systematically restoring its control of Amman, though more slowly. It met stiff fedayeen resistance in the north as well, where the Palestinians, in fact, proclaimed a "liberated zone." Syria, ten miles away, made threatening noises. The Iraqi army remained inactive; wherever necessary it moved itself out of harm's way. Nothing was heard from Nasser.

During the day Nixon received Golda Meir in the White House. Most of their talk concerned Israeli aid requests and Soviet-Egyptian violations of the ceasefire along the Suez Canal, reflecting the conviction of both leaders that the King was likely to prevail and that the crisis was almost over. Nixon said that he hoped Israel would do nothing precipitately. The Prime Minister assured Nixon that Israel would not move without informing the United States and that it saw no need to do so.

It was a day, too, of intensive newspaper speculation about the meaning of the President's Chicago comments. The adverse reaction was a storm warning of what we would face if we sought to implement the President's strategic preference for a unilateral American move. The highly respected Senator Richard Russell of Georgia, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, senior member of the Armed Services Committee, and a consistent supporter of a hard line, phoned Rogers to tell him that he was unalterably opposed to the use of any American forces in the Middle East.

On September 18 it also became clear that Moscow had heard us. Soviet charge Vorontsov called Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Rodger Davies to deliver a message from his government. Gone was the patronizing indifference with which Moscow had responded to the charge of violations of the standstill along the Canal; missing, too, was the incendiary invocation of the dangers of imperialism with which it had urged restraint on the parties a week earlier. Instead, the Soviets expressed their concern about the increasingly "complex" situation in the Middle East; there was no assessment of blame. Moscow expressed the "hope" that the United States shared its view that all states "including those not belonging to the region" exercise prudence. It "hoped" further that the United States would use its influence with Israel in that direction. For its part the Soviet Union had urged the governments of Jordan, Iraq, Syria, and Egypt to bring an end to the civil war in Jordan. "We are searching for ways of bringing our viewpoint also to the attention of the leadership of the Palestine movement" — thus conveying to us (probably truthfully) that Moscow had lost contact with the fedayeen and was dissociating itself from their actions, especially with respect to the hostages.

There was none of the "warning" of dire consequences that is a staple of Soviet diplomacy when the risk of having to implement it is low or when the balance of forces is favorable. Nor was there any accusation of American collusion with the King. The tone was rather plaintive, offering reassurance that the Soviet government "as before" stood for a settlement of the Middle East Crisis on the basis of Security Council resolution. Similar in tone was a Tass commentary warning us against intervention in terms whose ambiguity could not have escaped the notice of the Kremlin's clients in the Middle East.

All of this tended to support an analysis made earlier that day by Hal Sonnenfeldt of my staff in a forecast of probable Soviet reactions to our deployments and diplomacy.

The practical matter is that the Soviets will not be happy to see

U.S. military power used in the area in any way. They will have to denounce it, harass us (including by horse play and close UAR-based reconnaissance against the Sixth Fleet), and generally oppose us. The precedent is what will worry them most of all, and the demonstration that we could not will use our air power and naval presence will cast a shadow over their calculations about how far we might go in support of Israel at a later date in a new crisis, and our international posture generally. (This may be all to the good if our operations are, and are perceived to be, successful.)

The conviction that the Soviets were looking for a way out was reinforced by a conversation between Deputy-Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov and Ambassador Beam on September 19, a day when the Jordanian army continued its slow but undeniable progress against the fedayeen. Kuznetsov again expressed the "hope" that we had no intention of intervening in Jordan since this would create "difficulties" for all nations with interests in the area. He inquired into the purpose behind the buildup of the Sixth Fleet. Beam answered that he was uninformed about our military deployments, which was both the truth and also the response most likely to feed Soviet insecurities.

The best strategy, it seemed to me, was not to offer reassurance but to bring about a situation wherein the Soviet Union could ease its concerns only by urging its radical friends to refrain from intervening and by bringing the crisis to a decisive close. This is why I urged that no reply be returned for the time being. After all, the Soviets had kept us waiting for ten days before responding to our note on Standstill violations. Silence was the best middle ground between reassurance, which would be self-defeating, and intransigence, which might turn out to be provocative.

On the whole, I thought that we were approaching the end of the crisis with much of our credibility reestablished. On the evening of September 19 I called Nixon, who was at Camp David, to inform him of the Soviet message. I suggested that it indicated an imminent retreat. Nixon, always wary of believing good news, expressed his doubts; whenever the Soviets volunteered reassurance, he said, something sinister was afoot. He proved to be right.

On the morning of Sunday, September 20, Syrian tanks invaded Jordan.

The Syrian Invasion

During fast-moving events those at the center of decisions are overwhelmed by floods of reports compounded of conjecture, knowledge, hope, and worry. These must then be sieved through their own preconceptions. Only rarely does a coherent picture emerge; in a sense coherence must be imposed on events by the decision-maker, who seizes the challenge and turns it into opportunity by assessing correctly both the circumstances and his margin for creative action. In crises this ability is akin to an athlete's. Decisions must be made very rapidly; physical endurance is tested as much as perception because an enormous amount of time must be spent making certain that each of the key figures at home and abroad acts on the basis of the same information and purpose. Whatever bureaucratic games might be played in normal times, during crises I made certain that each agency had the same information and that all principals and their key associates were willing collaborators in the overall design.

Sifting the facts from the welter of reports was peculiarly difficult during the Jordan crisis. After the King moved troops into Amman, our Embassy was cut off from the Palace. Occasionally the King and Rifai got through to our Ambassador by telephone. There was fitful use of radio between the Palace and our Embassy, but the transmission was in the open, likely to be intercepted and therefore unreliable. We were lucky in baving on the spot Dean Brown, one of our ablest, bravest, and most knowledgeable diplomats. From time to time he went to look for the King and Rifai in an armored car; obviously this did not make for rapid communication. The British were more fortunate; their Embassy was closer to the Palace. Thus on occasion the King would send us messages via London. The practice inevitably produced a delay in transmissions since the British government understandably wanted to add its own comment — all the more so because London was somewhat concerned that we might act precipitately. The judgment was wrong but not the impression because at least the White House judged it a deterrent to rash action if London informed other capitals that things threatened to get out of hand. London delicately suppressed its misgivings with us, without however failing to suggest that it



Kissinger in San Clemente with the president

favored a more measured pace.

On Saturday, September 19, we had received the reports that Syrian tanks had taken up positions some two hundred fifty yards inside Jordan. But since the report came from a British official in Cairo, and London had not seen fit to notify us directly, we did not believe that the British government attached too much importance to it. Nor did we. Despite all the communications difficulties, we believed that Hussein would have found a way to notify us had he been deeply concerned.

There was no doubt, however, about what was occurring on September 20, Sunday. At about 6:00 a.m. Washington time, both the King and Rifai in separate phone contacts with Brown reported two major incursions of Syrian tanks at Rnatha. The Jordanians had knocked out thirty tanks and pushed them back. Hussein

requested American assistance without being specific. At 12:30 p.m. Washington time Rifai became more concrete; on behalf of the King he asked for U.S. reconnaissance to determine whether the Syrians were bringing up additional forces. At about the same time two more Syrian armored brigades crossed into Jordan and attacked on a broad front; we were not to confirm this until later in the afternoon.

I had no doubt that this challenge had to be met. If we succeeded, the Arab moderates would receive a new lease on life. If we failed to act the Middle East crisis would deepen as radicals and their Soviet sponsors seized the initiative. On the whole, I was optimistic. The balance of forces was in our favor both locally and overall. I expressed the view to the President late that evening that the Soviets were "either incompe-

tent or forcing a showdown. If they are incompetent we will have an easy victory." I did not need to add that if they had decided on a showdown we had no choice in any case.

After consultation between Rogers, Sisco, and me a number of immediate steps were taken. Sisco and I jointly drafted a statement that was issued in Rogers' name, demanding in peremptory language the immediate withdrawal of Syrian forces and warning of the dangers of a broadened conflict. That afternoon Sisco called in Vorontsov and handed him a blistering message. In form a reply to the message of September 18, the operational part of our note read as follows:

"At the moment, the situation is being further and dangerously aggravated by the intervention into Jordanian territory of armored forces from Syria and the concentra-

tion of further offensive forces in Syria along the Jordanian border. The U.S. Government has condemned this intervention in Jordan and has called for the immediate withdrawal of the invading forces. This intolerable and irresponsible action from Syria, if not immediately halted and reversed, could lead to the broadening of the present conflict. The U.S. Government calls upon the Soviet Government to impress upon the Government of Syria the grave dangers of its present course of action and the need both to withdraw these forces without delay from Jordanian territory and to desist from any further intervention in Jordan. The Soviet Government cannot be unaware of the serious consequences which could ensue from a broadening of the conflict. For its part, the U.S. Government is urging restraint by all other parties in the area.

saudi business

and arab economic report



Dollars and Oil

Swiss deposit rate for non-residents cut from 40 to 10%

ZURICH, Nov. 3 (R) — The Swiss National Bank has reduced penalties which non-resident foreigners must pay on big bank deposits here and it also raised its own lending rate.

The moves were aimed at controlling monetary conditions and fighting inflation.

The bank slashed from 40 per cent to 10 per cent the annual levy which non-resident foreigners with large deposits in Swiss banks have to pay instead of receiving interest.

This "negative interest" rate was introduced in November 1974 to encourage foreigners to unload part of their Swiss franc holdings to help prevent the strong Swiss currency from appreciating too much on foreign exchange markets.

In its other action Friday, the National Bank raised the discount rate, which sets the level for commercial interest rates, to two per cent from one per cent. The Lombard rate, governing lending to commercial banks against securities as collateral, rose to three per cent from two per cent. The increases take effect from next Monday.

The National Bank said the discount and Lombard rate increases reflected changed conditions on the Swiss money market, and rises in interest levels on other countries. The rates are rarely altered, and last changed in February last year when both were dropped by half a percentage point to their lowest level ever.

Commercial rates in Switzerland and abroad have been going up in past weeks, especially since the United States recently introduced a package of measures to support the dollar and to fight domestic inflation.

Swiss bankers said the rises in the National Bank lending rates were not entirely unexpected.

Nigerian oil price to rise

LONDON, Nov. 3 (R) — The price of Nigerian crude oil is to go up by \$2.7 a barrel from next Tuesday, Radio Lagos said Saturday.

The radio, monitored in London, quoted an announcement by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation which said the government had to review its price position in view of the current market situation which had led six OPEC members and Mexico to increase their prices.

Nigeria's present oil price was already around \$23.50 a barrel.

The upper official limit of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Rumors in late September that Nigeria was planning a three to five dollar official oil price rise caused a fall in the value of the U.S. dollar and boosted prices on the world free "spot" market above \$35 a barrel.

China also has notified Japan that the price of crude oil for October-December shipments will be \$24 a barrel, up about 10 per cent from July-September. Industry sources reported Saturday.

Kissinger wants group for oil users

PORTLAND, Maine Nov. 3 (R) — Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger says an organization of oil-consuming nations should be formed to establish criteria for the purchase of oil from producer nations.

Dr. Kissinger spoke at a press conference Friday before addressing a Maine Republican Party meeting.

He said the oil situation had become intolerable because most Middle East oil was being sold on the spot market at prices far in excess of prices established by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

An organization of oil-consuming nations could put an end to the spot market, he said.

India, Abu Dhabi to finalize oil supply deal

BOMBAY, Nov. 3 (Agencies) — Indian Petroleum Minister Bala Pajnor said Saturday he would visit Abu Dhabi Nov. 10 to finalize the purchase of at least 1.5 million tons of oil from the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

He told journalists in Bombay he hoped to obtain as much as two million tons to help ease India's petrol shortage.

India is expected to import about 17 million tons of oil in the financial year to March 1980.

In another development a three-day-old fire at an oilfield in western India was extinguished Saturday, the chairman of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) said. P.T. Venugopal, ONGC chairman, told a reporter that an inquiry has been ordered into the cause of the fire near Hazrat village, about 300 kilometers north of Bombay.

Earlier reports said the fire broke out after a sudden overflow of gas and oil from a nearby well into an empty pit.

There were no immediate estimates of damage of equipment and property.

OPEC, Norway establish body

BAHRAIN, Nov. 3 (R) — A joint committee has been set up to consider cooperation in the oil sector between Norway and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), an official bulletin said Saturday.

The committee, whose formation was agreed at a seminar on cooperation between OPEC and Scandinavian countries in September last year, is expected to hold its first meeting before the end of this year, the bulletin issued by Kuwait-based OPEC said.

Burundi to export fresh vegetables

BUJUMBURA, Burundi, Nov. 3 (AP) — Burundi is going to export fresh vegetables to Europe, a Belgian exporter here has announced.

Burundi has one of the best climates in Africa, enabling it to produce high quality fresh vegetables all year round. So far, however, only Bujumbura and other centers have been supplied with vegetables produced at the market-gardening production center in Bugarama, 25 kms from here.

The center is run partly by Belgian funds and farm experts.

U.S. foreign industrial output drops

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP) — Foreign industrial production dropped by 1.0 per cent in August following three months of continued growth, the United States Department of Commerce said Friday.

The department's index of industrial production in six major foreign countries stood at 123.2 in August, 5.7 per cent above the level a year ago.

In contrast, industrial production in the United States rose 2.4 per cent over the same 12-month period.

The department's foreign production index covers about 80 per cent of the industrial production of the countries of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), excluding the United States. It is considered an early indicator of economic activity of major trading partners of the United States, providing exporters with a general measure of foreign demand.

The department said foreign industrial production growth during the three months ending in August slowed to an annual rate of 5.6 per cent over the preceding three month period. However, that slowdown was due mainly to a decline in August. Foreign industrial output had otherwise been strong from February onward.

Revised data show that July industrial output was more vigorous than first estimated, rising 1.3 per cent or almost 17 per cent at



HIGH COST: Workers demonstrating against the high cost of living in Venezuela throw rocks at police who cordoned off the national congress building where labor unions sought to press wage demands. Demonstrators smashed shops, commercial offices and buses but police restored order after two hours of violence.

\$200m joint detergent company to make Arabs self-sufficient

BAHRAIN, Nov. 3 (R) — A joint Arab detergent company is to be set up at an estimated cost of \$200 million that would make the Arab world independent of imported detergent chemicals, an official bulletin said.

Production was expected to begin in the middle of 1983, the bulletin issued by the Kuwaiti

based Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPC) said Friday.

The go-ahead for the project was given at the Paris meeting in September of the Arab Petroleum Investment Corporation (APICORP), an OAPC affiliate.

APICORP's shareholders and

Arab soap and detergent companies could participate in the new firm, the bulletin said.

OAPC comprises Kuwait, Iraq, Qatar, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Libyan Jamahiriya, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Algeria.

Egypt was suspended earlier this year for signing a peace treaty with Israel.

Weekly Wall Street

Economic outlook more confused than ever

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP) — The now-you-see-it, now-you-don't recession in the United States has faded from view again, leaving Wall Street more confused than ever about the economic outlook.

In the past few months, while experts were finally coming to agreement that a slowdown was under way, U.S. business conditions suddenly heated up again.

In the third quarter, the government reported recently, the gross national product grew at a 2.4 per cent annual rate, after adjustment for inflation.

That more than offset a 2.3 per cent drop in the second quarter, which had led so many analysts to conclude that the slump had arrived.

As a result, forecasters were left in a position that has become very familiar to many of them over the past couple of years — sticking with their predictions of a recession, but moving the prospective starting date back again.

These postponements come as good news to many people concerned about such things as their jobs. The unemployment rate in October stood at 6 per cent, not far above its lows of this summer.

But they are not necessarily welcomed on Wall Street, where one school of thought holds that the sooner it happens, the less severe it is likely to be.

"The bounceback in economic activity during the third quarter appears to be a mixed blessing," said economists at New York's Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.

"On the one hand, it has served to intensify the debate over whether the U.S. economy is or is not in a recession. On the other, by

enabling U.S. corporations to increase their profits, thus, presumably, their cash flow, the uptick helped prepare business for the Federal Reserve's tightening of monetary policy and reduction of credit policy.

Amid the confusion, the stock market managed to brake a three-week slide in the past week. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, off more than 88 points from Oct. 8 to 26, recovered 9.64 to 818.94.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.23 to 58.19, and the American Stock Exchange market value index picked up 8.25 to 209.04.

Big Board volume averaged 25.79 million shares a day, an eight-month low, against 33.55 million the week before.

With the new credit-tightening steps taken by the Fed early last month, many analysts argue that the recent buoyancy of business activity won't last long.

"The recent strengthening of the economy will be short-lived," contended S. Jay Levy, author of a monthly letter called "Industry forecast."

"Production, retail sales and corporate profits will be suffering early in 1980, from high interest rates and scarcities of credit. The squeeze on profit margins will contribute to some amelioration of inflation."

The value line investment survey noted that the rebound in activity in the third quarter stemmed partly from the fact that gasoline shortages had eased.

"Until economic policy makers can halt or significantly slow the

upward march of prices, inflationary expectations will continue to be a self-fulfilling prophecy. Further, today's purchases of durable goods suggest weaker demand next year when the economy will need a stronger consumer sector to lead us into recovery."

"The Fed's recent moves are directed toward changing people's expectations about inflation's future course."

In North Yemen

Economy makes progress

HODEIDA, North Yemen, Nov. 3 (AP) — Timber from East Africa, clothing from Europe, office supplies from China, tractors from America and motorcycles from Japan inundate this Red Sea port daily.

The uncontrolled flood of consumer goods is the most striking aspect of a boom carrying the six million people of this country on a wave of prosperity. Imports, mostly through this port, are expected to reach \$ one billion this year.

No matter that Yemen's exports are declining and this year are expected to be just \$ five million.

Government officials say nearly one million Yemenis are working outside the country and will send home \$ 1.5 billion in 1979 with which to pay for imports.

Steadily increasing numbers of Yemenis have been emigrating since 1973, when the construction boom began in neighboring states. But some Western economists believe the golden days are nearing an end. A World Bank study says the growing demand for imports coupled with the peaking demand for labor in Arab neighbors may force North Yemen's balance of payments into the red.

Stripped of almost one-third of its labor force, North Yemen recently passed laws to keep men between 18 and 35 in the army or on key projects at home.

But North Yemen's Harvard-educated Economy Minister, Muhammad Hizam Shohati, said he is more than satisfied with the progress.

Less than a decade ago, he noted, the mountainous enclave was still embroiled in a civil war that ended centuries of rule by isolationist Imams.

"We really have achieved a lot in the past eight years in all directions," said Shohati. "In 1970 the per capita income was \$ 80 a year and now is over \$ 400."

The results are evident. Television antennas poke out from stone houses on remote mountain tops and families dine on imported frozen chickens.

Merchants in this bustling port city 175 kilometers west of the capital Sanaa sell appliances, tools and cosmetics. Grocers stock everything from pop corn to baby formulas.

"The priorities of the government now are infrastructure and services such as communications, power, roads and water," said Shohati.

The shortage of manpower hurts. A tour of the Yemen Weaving and Textile Corp. on the edge of Sanaa showed many machines idle and a plant official said he needed 300 more workers to meet production goals.

About 70 per cent of the labor force is engaged in agriculture — mainly cotton, coffee and tanned hides destined for export.

Shohati said increased domestic consumption cut export earnings in half down from \$ 12 million in 1976.

Another factor, Western studies show, is the increased production of qat on land once used to grow coffee. The bush is North Yemen's major cash crop, according to a World Bank study, and is consumed mostly by Yemenis who chew the leaves for their mild stimulant effect.

The government remains poor and unable to impose stiff taxes. Most of its revenues come from tariffs, expected to bring in \$ 1 billion this year, Central Bank figures indicate.

"There is no restriction at all on the economy," said Shohati. "Yemenis can import whatever they want."

As a consequence, the government has had to turn to foreign donors to help finance the ambitious \$ 3.5 billion five-year development plan. The major backer had been Saudi Arabia, which gave about \$ 100 million a year in cash and laid out \$ 300 million for its part.

East and Western bloc nations are also showing the favor of strategically located nation. Shohati estimates \$ 200 to \$ 300 million in project aid will be spent this year. Ironically, the labor shortage has resulted in the import of Egyptians, Somalis, Pakistanis and Sudanese attracted by the high wages here.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR
Municipality of Medina	Asphalting and paving of roads in Medina	18	5000
Ministry of Agriculture & Water	Supply of furniture and office equipment for 79/80	3/6	25
" " "	Drilling of a well in Al-Halifa Al-Sufia	27/1	200
Municipality of Buraidah	Supply of various types of vehicles		Free
" " "	Supply of various types of equipment and machinery		Free
Directorate of Education, Al-Wasim	Supply of scouts' uniforms	5/17	None

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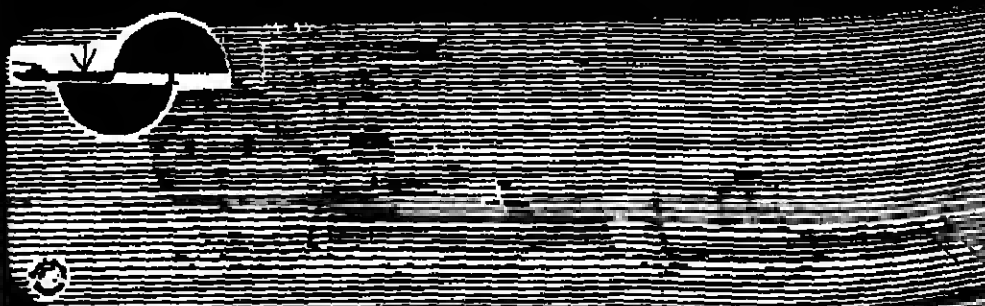
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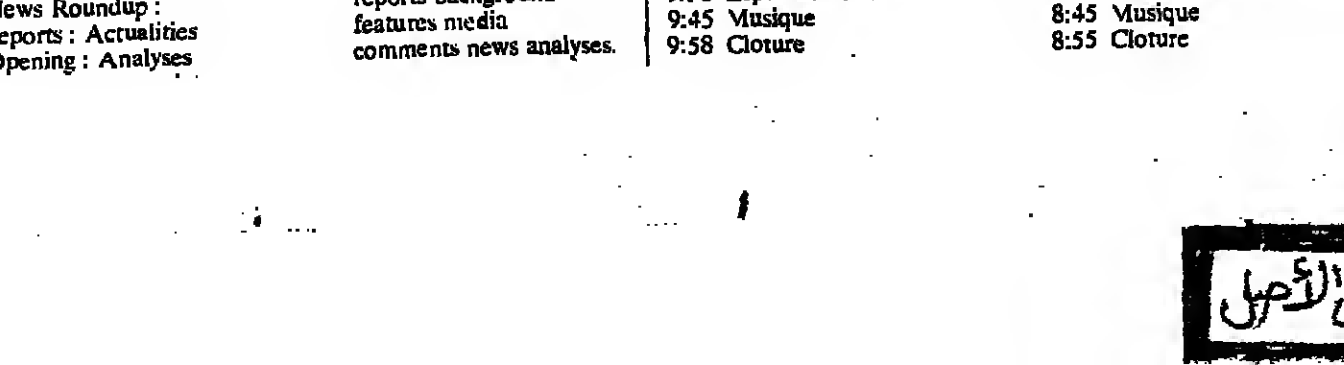
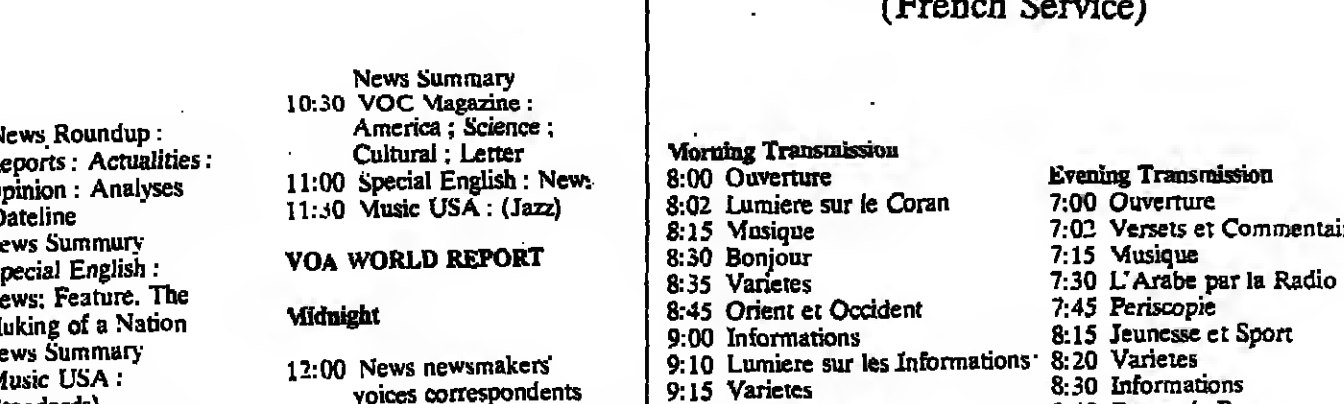
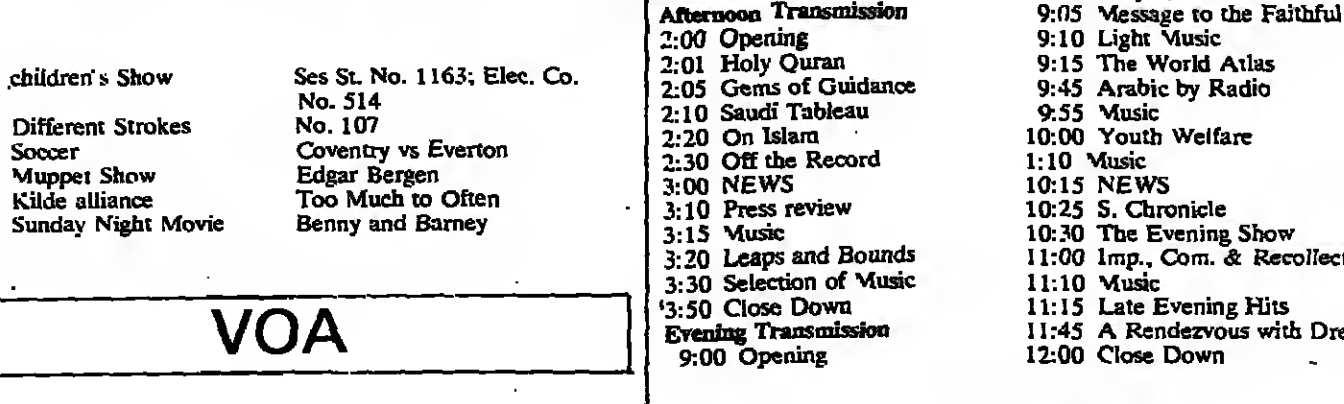
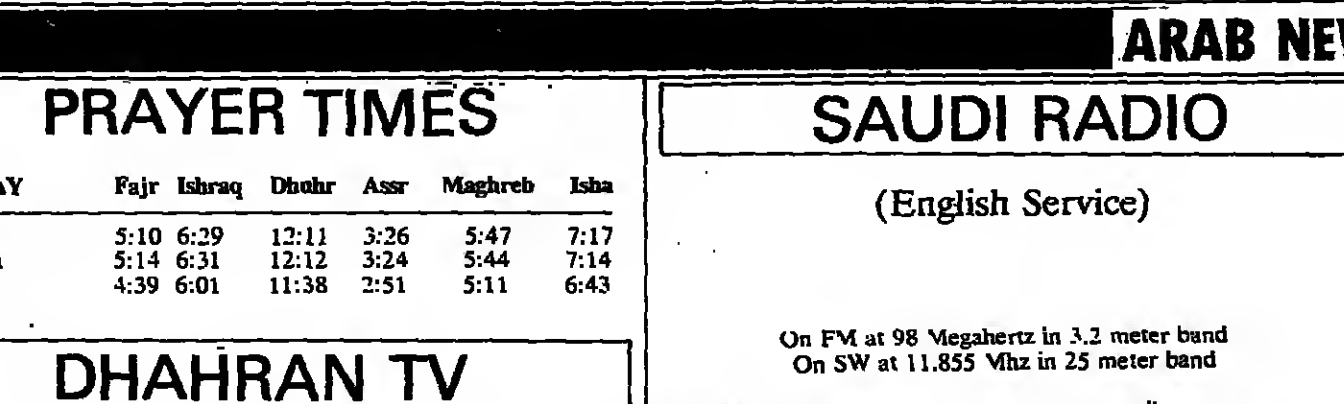
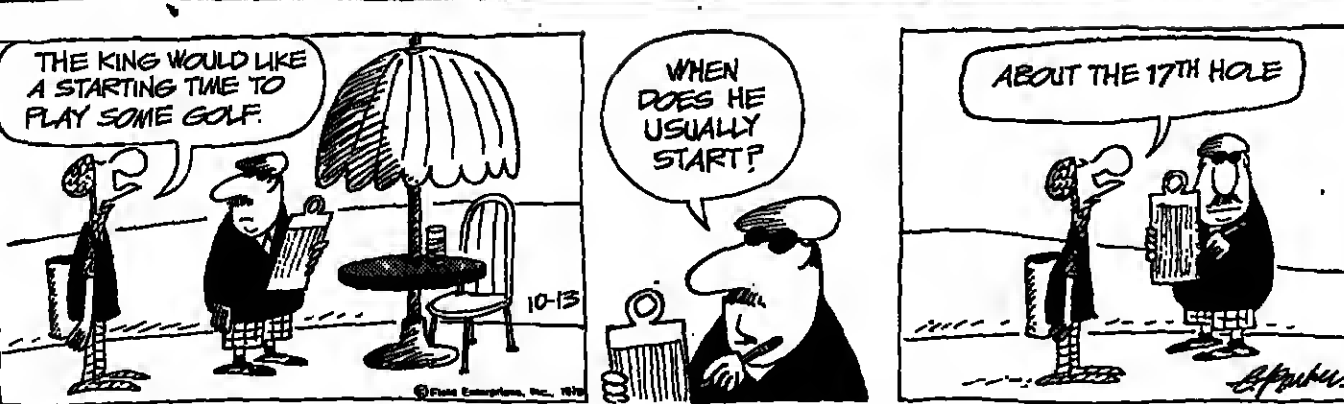
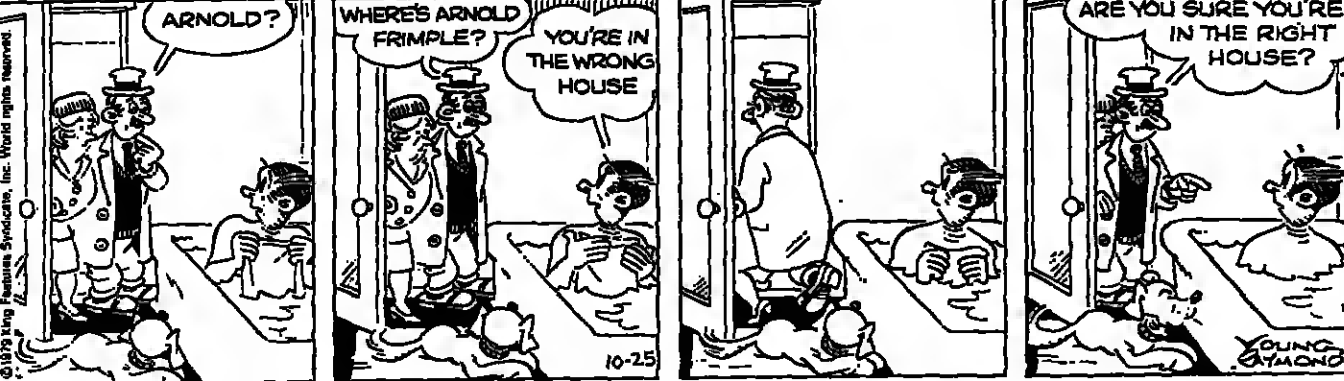
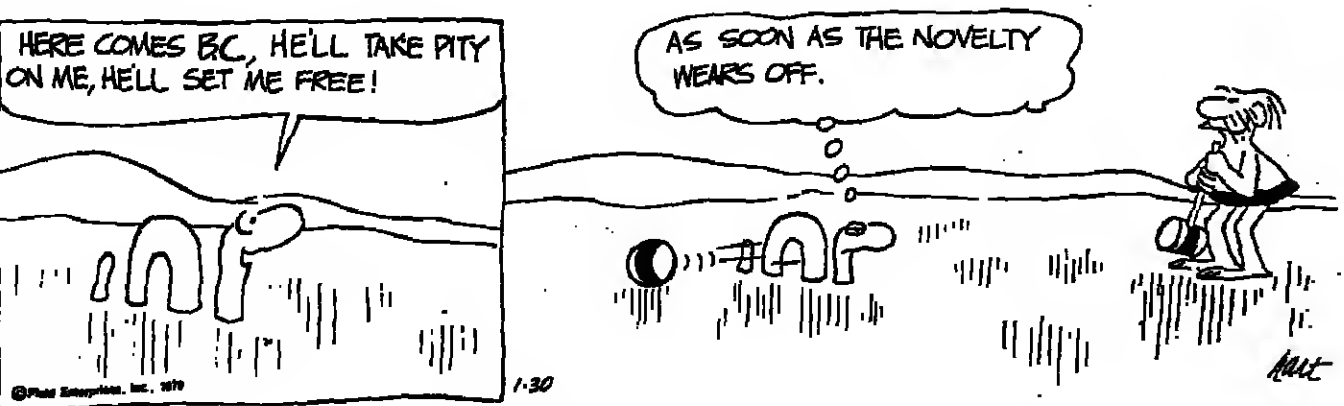
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

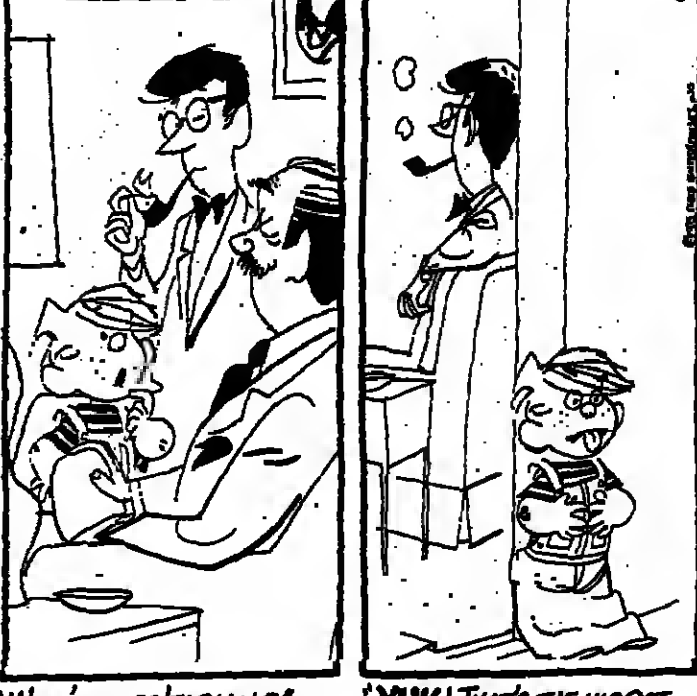
BETTY BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



Dennis the Menace



"WHAT'S A VEG'ARIAN?"

"YUK! THAT'S THE WORST THING I EVER HEARD!"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

- 1 Muscular symptom
- 2 "The - of Killmanjaro"
- 3 Walter's need
- 4 Coat
- 5 Table d' -
- 6 Egg dish
- 7 Cereal plant
- 8 Female sheep
- 9 Celtic deity
- 10 Took a stride
- 11 Unfused: post.
- 12 Made for the job
- 13 Woody Allen film
- 14 Type of thread
- 15 Complex
- 16 - over highly
- 17 Square diamond
- 18 One - time
- 19 Speak out against
- 20 John - Passion
- 21 Bard's adverb
- 22 Prefix with gram or logue
- 23 Infect
- 24 Southwest wind

DOWN

- 1 Literacy
- 2 Slur
- 3 Cronin novel
- 4 Watch
- 5 Hampered
- 6 Appointed
- 7 Unfused: post.
- 8 Made for the job
- 9 Woody Allen film
- 10 Type of thread
- 11 Complex
- 12 - over highly
- 13 Square diamond
- 14 One - time
- 15 Speak out against
- 16 John - Passion
- 17 Bard's adverb
- 18 Prefix with gram or logue
- 19 Infect
- 20 Southwest wind

Yesterday's Answer

- 1 Brilliant
- 2 Kind
- 3 - over (studied)
- 4 Italian city
- 5 Soccer star
- 6 Pub game
- 7 Item
- 8 Like
- 9 some dice
- 10 Chanted
- 11 Indigent

Today's Answer

- 1 Brilliant
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- 6 Pub game
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- 9 some dice
- 10 Chanted
- 11 Indigent

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:
A X Y D L E A A K E
L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

Z O X D X U R W X H O W M C J D
Q W G W P S W D Z P X C Q V D X
D W O F Q S N W N Y W P J X U D E W F P
U Z N F O B D E X D D E W B O X G W
D E W N - V P - W V A Z P V O

G I S W O J X Q S
Yesterday's Cryptquote: EXPERIENCE TEACHES THAT A STRONG MEMORY IS GENERALLY JOINED TO A WEAK JUDGMENT. - MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE

Believe It or Not!



Contract Bridge: B. Jay Becker

Famous Hand

South dealer. East-West vulnerable.

NORTH

♠ A 8 3
♥ 10 5 3
♦ A 3
♣ A K Q J 5

EAST

♠ K Q J 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ K 8 2
♦ 10 5 4 3 2
♣ 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

SOUTH

♠ 7 5
♥ A Q 8
♦ K Q 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ 7 3

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	1♠	3♠	Pass
3♠	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	4NT	Pass
5NT	Pass	5♠	Pass
7♠	Pass	6♠	Pass

Opening lead - king of spades.

The real test of a partnership is its ability to reach a bid seven diamonds if he had two of the three top trump honors. So Truscott, displaying full faith and confidence in partner, bid seven diamonds - which was easily made.

This delicate venture by the team, relatively new partnership having turned out to be so strikingly successful, Mrs. Hayden later that year changed her name to Mrs. Dorothy Hayden Truscott!

PHARMACIES

(Open Sunday Night)

JEDDAH	Al-Falah Drug Store	Bab Mecca
	Salem Drug Store	Bab Sherif
	Al-Timissani Drug Store	Quarantine Road
MECCA	Al-Asmah Drug Store	Al-Ghazzah
	Al-Medina Drug Store	Al-Souk Al-Saghir
DAMMAM	Al-Amal Pharmacy	Central Hospital Road
	AL-KHOBAR	Prince Bandar St.
	AL-Schlah Pharmacy	Municipality St.
HOFFUF	Ibn Sina Drug Store	Al-Madaris St.
QATIF	Al-Mahanna Drug Store	

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

SUNDAY	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:10	6:29	12:11	3:26	5:47	7:17
Medina	5:14	6:31	12:12	3:24	5:44	7:14
Nejd	4:39	6:01	11:38	2:51	5:11	6:43

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 children's Show	Ses St. No. 1163; Elec. Co. No. 514
6:18 Different Strokes	No. 107
6:44 Soccer	Coventry vs Everton
7:39 Muppet Show	Edgar Bergen
8:05 Kilde alliance	Too Much to Often
8:49 Sunday Night Movie	Benny and Barney

VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup:	10:30 VOC Magazine:
Reports: Actualities:	America; Science;
Opinion: Analyses:	Cultural; Letter
8:30 Dateline	11:00 Special English: News
News Summary	11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)
9:00 Special English:	VOA WORLD REPORT
News: Feature, The	Midnight
Making of a Nation	12:00 News newsmakers'
News Summary	voices correspondents
9:30 Music USA:	reports background
(Standards)	features media
10:00 News Roundup:	comments news analyses.
Reports: Actualities	
Opening: Analyses	

SAUDI RADIO

(English Service)

On FM at 98 Megahertz in 3.2 meter band
On SW at 11.855 Mhz in 25 meter band

SUNDAY	9:01 Holy Quran
Afternoon Transmission	9:05 Message to the Faithful
2:00 Opening	9:10 Light Music
2:01 Holy Quran	9:15 The World Atlas
2:05 Gems of Guidance	9:45 Arabic by Radio
2:10 Saudi Tableau	9:55 Music
2:20 On Islam	10:00 Youth Welfare
2:30 Off the Record	1:10 Music
3:00 NEWS	10:15 NEWS
3:10 Press review	10:25 S. Chronicle
3:15 Music	10:30 The Evening Show
3:20 Leaps and Bounds	11:00 Imp., Com. & Recollections
3:30 Selection of Music	11:10 Music
3:50 Close Down	11:15 Late Evening Hits
Evening Transmission	11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
9:00 Opening	12:00 Close Down

(French Service)

Morning Transmission	Evening Transmission
8:00 Ouverture	7:00 Ouverture
8:02 Lumiere sur le Coran	7:02 Versets et Commentaires
8:15 Musique	7:15 Musique
8:30 Bonjour	7:30 L'Arabe par la Radio
8:35 Varietes	7:45 Periscopie
8:45 Orient et Occident	8:15 Jeunesse et Sport
9:00 Informations	8:20 Varietes
9:10 Lumiere sur les Informations	8:30 Informations
9:15 Varietes	8:40 Revue de Presse
9:30 Esprit de l'Islam	8:45 Musique
9:45 Musique	8:55 Cloture
9:58 Cloture	

BBC

Morning Transmission	4:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
8:00 World News	4:30 The Pleasure of Yours
8:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary	5:15 Report on Religion
8:30 Sarah Ward	6:00 Radio Newsreel
8:45 World Today	6:15 Outlook
9:00 Newsdesk	7:00 World News
9:30 Opera Star	7:09 Commentary
10:00 World News	7:15 Sherlock Holmes
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary	7:45 World Today
10:30 Sarah Ward	8:00 World News
10:45 Something to Show You	8:09 Books and Writers
11:00 World News	8:30 Take One
11:09 Reflections	8:45 Sports Round-up
11:15 Piano Style	9:00 World News
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978	9:09 News about Britain
12:00 World News	9:15 Radio Newsreel
12:09 British Press Review	9:30 Farming World
12:15 World Today	10:00 Outlook News Summary
12:30 Financial News	10:39 Stock Market Report
12:40 Look Ahead	10:43 Look Ahead
12:45 The Tony Myatt	10:45 Ulster in Focus
Evening Transmission	11:00 World News
1:15 Ulster in Focus	11:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
1:30 Discovery	12:15 Talkabout
2:00 World News	12:45 Nature Notebook
2:09 News about Britain	1:00 World News
2:15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	1:09 World Today
2:30 Sports International	1:25 Financial News
2:40 Radio Newsreel	1:35 Book Choice
3:15 Promenade Concert	1:40 Reflections
3:45 Sports Round-up	1:45 Sports Round-up
4:00 World News	2:00 World News
	2:09 Commentary
	7:15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake
FOR SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1979

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)
Try to keep expenses down. It's time to budget. Take extra time reviewing the books, and you'll find it worth your while.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)
You're in the limelight now, but you must be careful not to be drawn into fights with others. Stick with trusted companions.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)
The accent is on self-analysis and seclusion - a time to get to know yourself better. Face facts about a domestic situation.

CANCER (June 21 to July 21)
Social life should be on the upswing. Let complaints about acquaintances remind you to keep in touch with those for whom you truly care.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 22)
Focus on career concerns. Influences now favor more of a conservative approach with an accent on security and financial return.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)
Travel, distant friends and educational matters require attention. Patience and a responsible attitude will win out over difficulties.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)
Concentrate on tax matters, joint assets, and loans. Work in private to avoid unnecessary talks with those who oppose revisions.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)
A turning point is reached in a relationship. Legal matters may require the attention of a good lawyer. Be loyal to old friends.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)
Concentrate on improved work methods and new projects. Despite preliminary difficulties, superiors will be supportive. Ask their help.

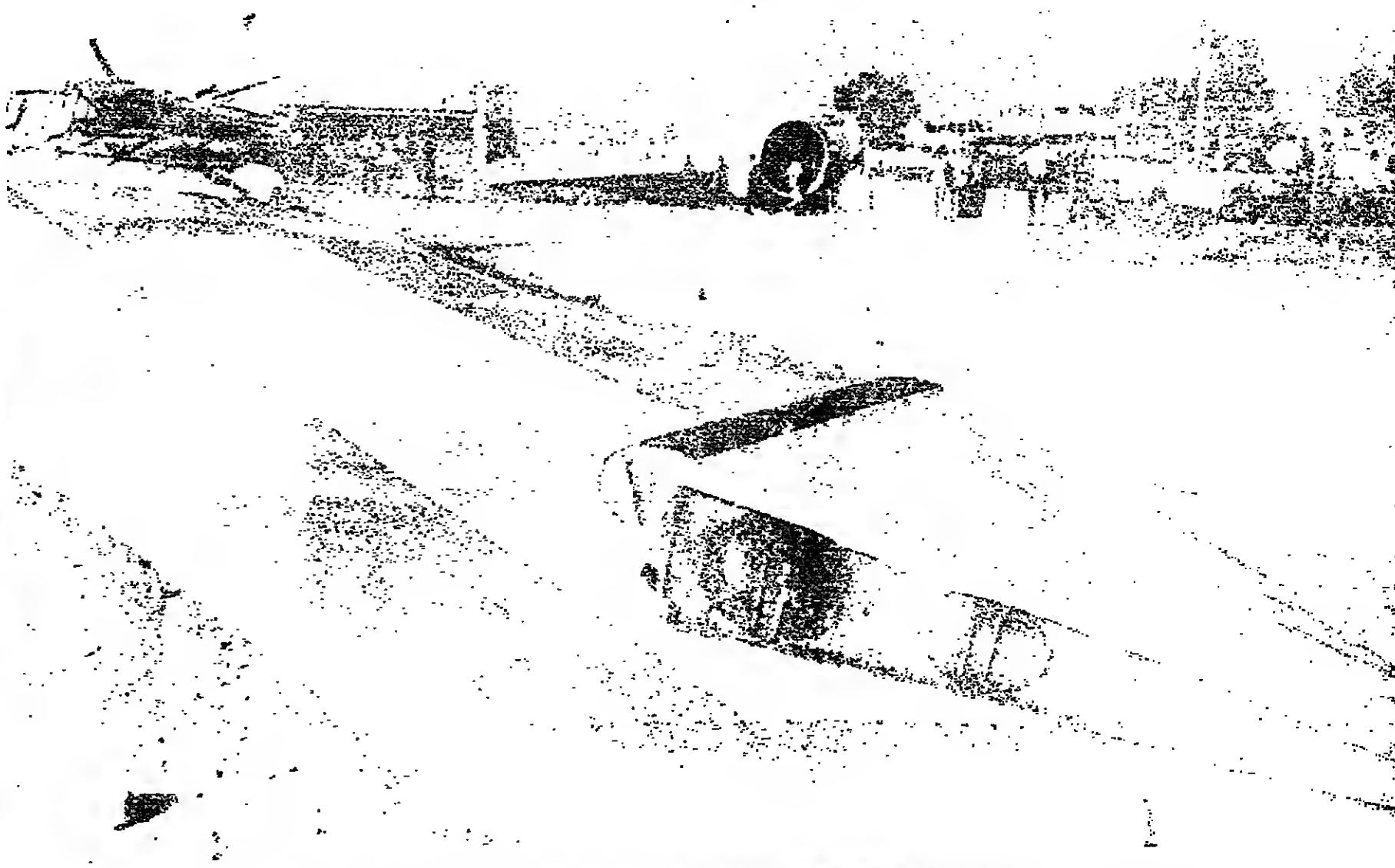
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)
You're itching to go out more. A new romantic interest may not fill the bill. You appreciate an old relationship.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)
See all sides re a domestic issue, but don't argue. Consider opposing viewpoints, and in private come up with a workable plan.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)
Some may oppose your viewpoints now. Communications seem to break down, yet you can talk things over with male a close ally.



The largest piece of wreckage from the crash of the Western Airlines DC-10 in Mexico City in which 72 passengers and crew were killed.



Investigators inspect one of the wrecked plane's engines and pieces of a wing. Flight 605 crashed just before dawn, Wednesday Oct. 31.

Flight 605 from Los Angeles to Mexico City ends in tragedy



Part of the fuselage of the plane crashed into the Eastern Airlines building in the background. Most of the debris ended up several hundred yards from the point of impact.

Of the 88 passengers and crew aboard the plane, only 16 survived. American and Mexican officials are trying to determine the cause of the crash, which occurred just before dawn on Oct. 31.



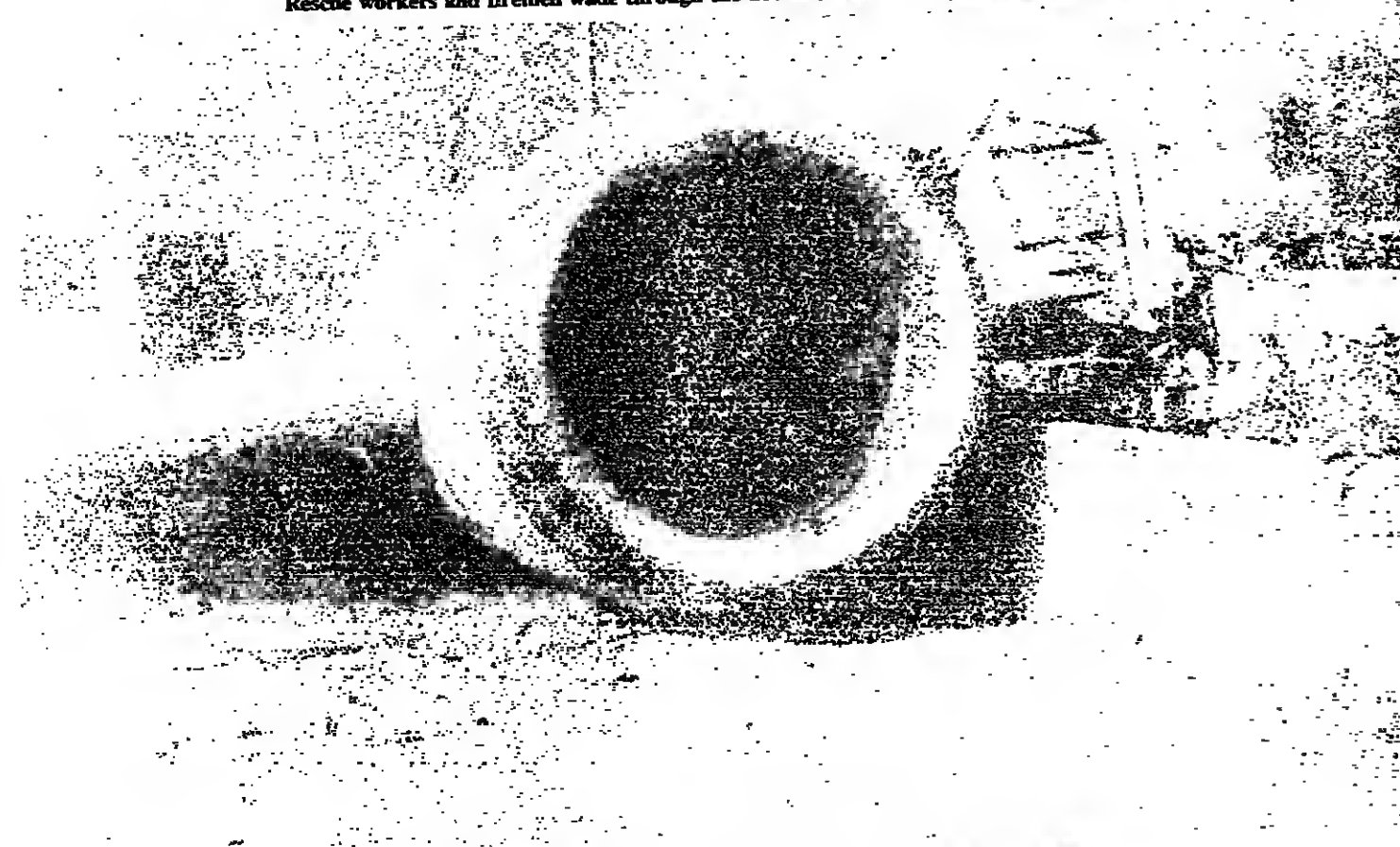
A wing flap and other bits of wreckage landed in a slum area about a quarter-of-a-mile from Mexico City airport. Airport officials tried to recover all wreckage for use in the investigation ordered by Mexico's attorney-general.



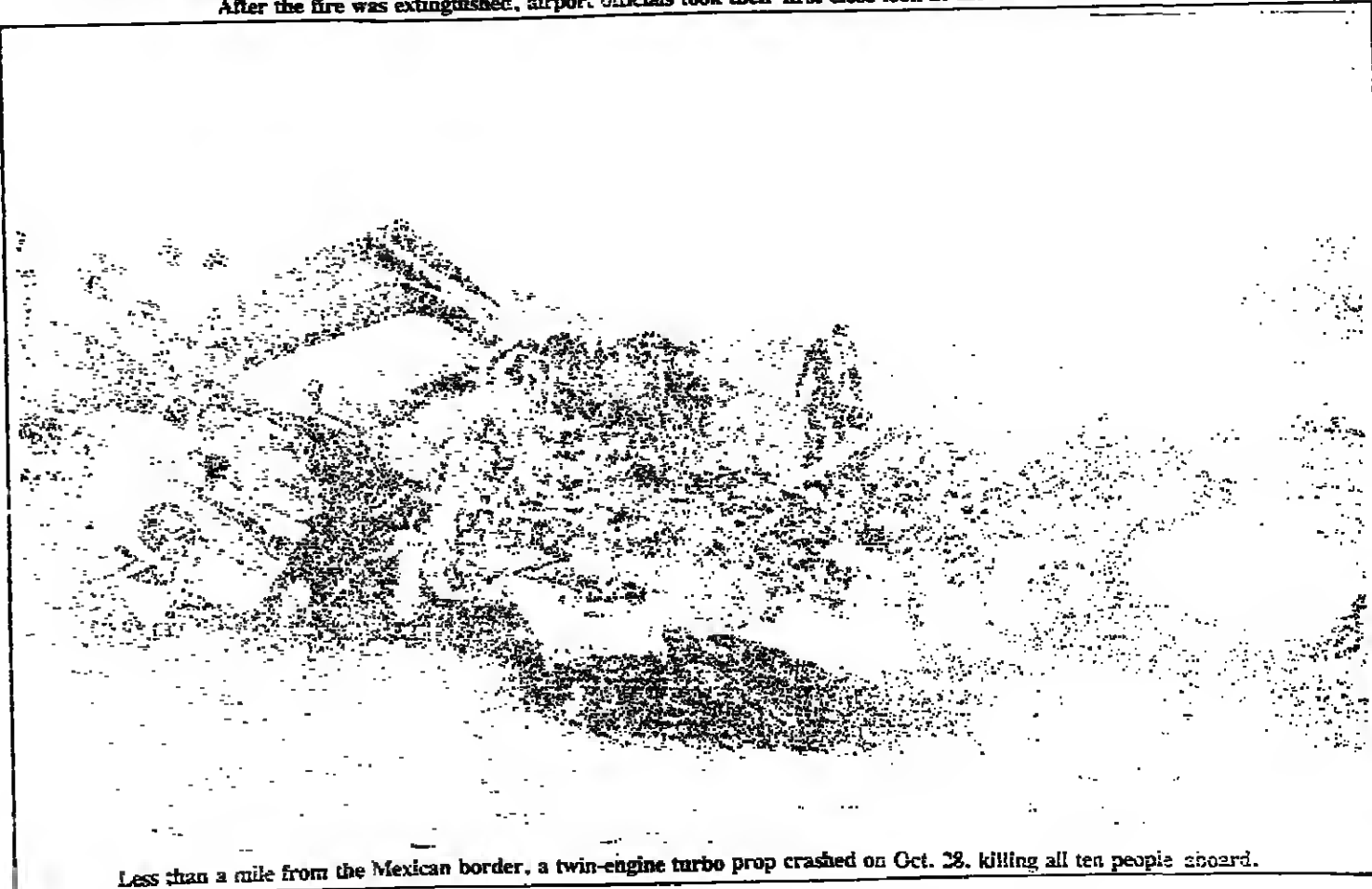
Rescue workers and firemen wade through the debris of the DC-10 just after it crashed.



After the fire was extinguished, airport officials took their first close look at the ruins of the DC-10.



One of the engines ended up about 300 yards from the rest of the plane.



Less than a mile from the Mexican border, a twin-engine turbo prop crashed on Oct. 28, killing all ten people aboard.

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PAGE 12

International

Strikes, aid cutoffs

New Bolivian junta facing troubles

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 3 (Agencies) — National strikes, hints of military counter-coups and a cutoff of U.S. aid imperiled the fragile military regime of Col. Alberto Natusch who took over this Latin American nation in a coup earlier this week.

In Washington Friday, the United States denounced Natusch's coup against the democratic government and imposed military and economic aid sanctions against his regime.

Observers said the move to hold up \$6 million in military aid and \$21 million in economic assistance would significantly weaken the Bolivian economy, thereby threatening Natusch's chances of staying in power. A \$28 million U.S. food-aid program is continuing, Washington officials said.

In other developments: — A 48-hour general strike closed down businesses throughout the country. Unions called for the strike to continue at least through Saturday.

— Miners at the government's largest tin mine decided to strike indefinitely to protest the coup, sources said. Tin is the nation's main export. A big drop in production would do further damage to the economy.

— High-ranking officers still loyal to President Walter Guevara were said by reliable sources to be plotting to depose Natusch shortly.

— Politicians ignored Natusch's order to

dissolve congress. Fifteen top leaders threatened their way through tanks and armored cars parked in front of the presidential palace and met.

Natusch dissolved the congress after it declared its support for Guevara's ousted constitutional government.

Bolivia's 5 million people face an annual inflation rate of 25 per cent. Their average per capita earnings are \$380, the smallest in Latin America. The country has suffered some 200 coups in 154 years.

In La Paz, trade unionists and politicians have joined forces to oppose the rule of Natusch.

The main trade union, the Bolivian Workers' Organization (COB), joined 27 center and left-wing political parties Friday in forming an "Anti-Fascist Committee for the Defense of Democracy."

Congress was due to meet again Saturday at the union's headquarters here in defiance of Col. Natusch.

"Parliament will go on meeting and will fulfill the constitutional mandate for which it was elected by the Bolivian people," Senate President Leonidas Sanchez declared.

Civilian president Guevara, elected by parliament in August, has refused to give up and formed a "clandestine government" in hiding with all but one of his cabinet ministers.

The COB executive committee also

warned its members throughout Bolivia — estimated at nearly one million — to "remain alert" for instructions to take action against Natusch.

The organization has offered congress the use of all its premises and Friday night COB leader Juan Lechin Ozuendo called on workers to continue a national strike for a third day.

The strike, declared immediately after Thursday morning's coup has paralyzed La Paz and other cities were reported quiet, apart from demonstrations against the military backed takeover.

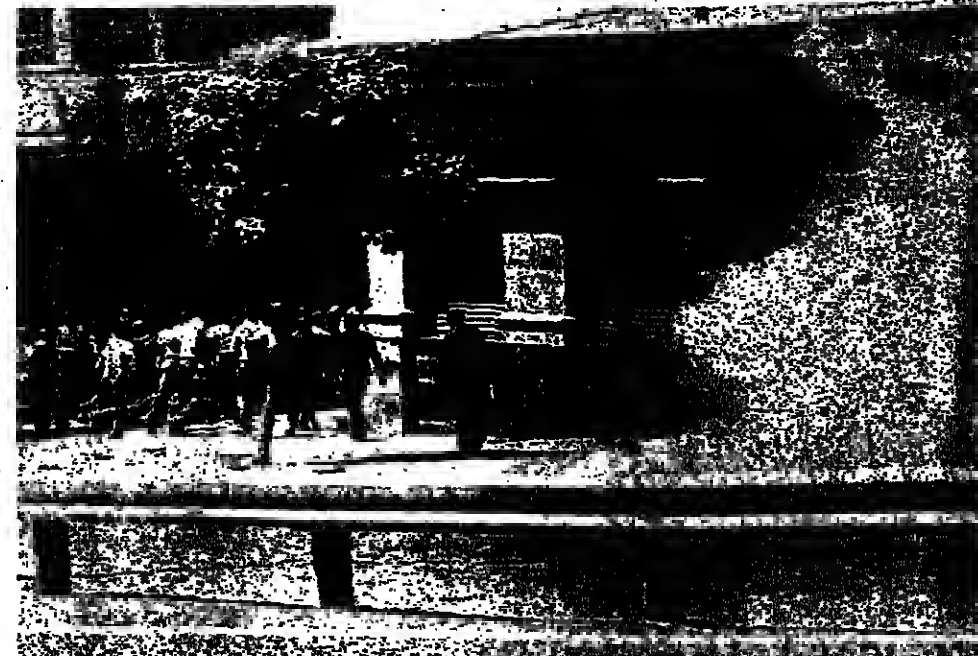
Lechin said the strike would not affect newspapers, broadcasting, or hospitals.

He said many workers and students had been arrested Friday in La Paz and other cities while protesting against the coup, and he demanded their release.

Natusch, 52, backed by the police and armed forces, has declared a state of siege, a milder form of martial law and has banned political meetings.

Friday night his new cabinet, made up of eight civilians and five military officers, declared an immediate end to the school year for primary and secondary pupils, three weeks early.

Thursday's coup was condemned by the U.S. government.



PROTEST: Riot police spraying tear gas march on a crowd of Bolivian students protesting the military coup which Thursday overthrew the country's first civilian government in a decade.

Natusch and the man named as foreign minister in his cabinet, Guillermo Bedregal, dismissed the move, saying Bolivia would not bow to foreign pressure.

The colonel Friday night named Gen. Eden Castillo as his new commander in chief of the armed forces, after announcing the

dismissal of Gen. David Padilla, who refused to support him.

Natusch, who describes his administration as "nationalist leftist," has said he will convene a constituent assembly to work out changes to the constitution involving a new role for congress.

Norwegian ship still missing

27 feared dead in Texas tanker collision

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 3 (AP) — The U.S. Coast Guard is searching with little hope of finding 27 crewmen feared killed in the fiery collision of an oil-laden tanker and a freighter in the Gulf of Mexico.

"I'm afraid by the time we get done with this, we are going to discover we've lost a lot of people," said Coast Guard Lt. Cmdr. George Davis late Friday.

However, Kenneth B. Hofstra, who will investigate the collision for the government of Liberia, where both ships are registered, said some crewmen could still be alive aboard the ship.

"You'd have to speculate that," he said after a tour of the ship. "It happened before 6 a.m., so, basically, other than the people on watch, and possibly the cook, most of them probably were asleep."

"You've got a fire going and some of them might never have made it out of their bunks," he added. "But it's still all speculation at this point."

Four bodies were recovered soon after the pre-dawn collision Thursday between the tanker *Burmah Agate* and the freighter *Mimosa* five miles off the Texas coast.

Both ships caught fire and were still smoldering Friday, despite an all-night water barrage by commercial fireboats.

In the meantime, a representative of the Liberian government said the tanker, carrying 400,000 gallons of crude oil, may have been at anchor at the time of the accident.

Hofstra said, "It is apparent to me from pictures I have seen that the tanker was at anchor."

"The anchor chain is out from the bow of

Medical team to accompany Ted Kennedy

DENVER, Colorado, Nov. 3 (R) — Sen. Edward Kennedy will travel with an emergency medical aide in case of serious accident or illness during his bid for the presidency.

Dr. Henry Cleveland said Friday his "Flight for Life" program was hired last month to accompany the senator. But he refused to comment on press reports that the move was prompted by fears of an assassination attempt.

Kennedy's brothers President John Kennedy and Sen. Robert Kennedy were both assassinated. Edward Kennedy is expected to announce next year that he is seeking the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

Dr. Cleveland said three nurses specially trained in emergency care and lifesaving techniques would rotate the assignment. The St. Anthony's Hospital "Flight for Life" program is named because it dispatches medical aid by helicopter.

"Our people are like firemen — present in case of an accident or illness to administer resuscitation or pre-hospital treatment under the supervision of a doctor," Dr. Cleveland said.

In an interview to be televised Sunday, Sen. Kennedy said his actions when a young woman died in his car 10 years ago were "almost beyond belief."

Discussing the drowning of Mary Jo Kopechne when his car plunged from a bridge of Chappaquiddick Island off Cape Cod, the senator said: "There isn't a day of my life that goes by in which I don't feel a sense of anguish and a sense of loss about it."

The interview screened in advance to reporters Friday, was the second Kennedy has given on his private life in recent days.

The senator, whose wife has been living apart from him in Boston for almost two years, was asked about the state of their marriage.

the boat and into the water. That surprised me."

Chief Petty Officer Ray Baker said the *Burmah Agate* was preparing to sail for Houston, Texas, at the time of the collision, but officials were not certain about the status of the tanker's anchor at the time of impact.

Lt. Kenneth Harry said the tanker was at anchor when he arrived at the scene about 80 minutes after the collision.

A Coast Guard investigating officer, Lt. S. V. Labum, said Shui Shaw, the *Mimosa* captain, had said the freighter was on a southeast course when the *Burmah Agate* apparently cut in front of the freighter.

Labum quoted Shaw as saying his ship backed off after the collision and burning oil from the tanker poured onto the *Mimosa*'s decks. Smoke was said to have entered the *Mimosa*'s engine room, forcing the ship to be abandoned.

Meanwhile, the sea has sprung another

mystery with the apparent disappearance in mid-Atlantic of a huge merchant ship loaded with 190,000 tons of Brazilian iron ore for Japan.

The South African air force was starting a long-range reconnaissance Saturday for the ship, the Norwegian-owned *Berge Vanga*, 228,000 tons, and its 40-member Norwegian-Danish-Philippine crew.

But with a search area of 18,000 square miles it has a lot of sea to cover.

The Liberian-registered ship reportedly is insured with Lloyd's of London for \$19 million, although broker Alex Jer Howden would not confirm the figure.

A sister ship, the *Berge Isara*, vanished in the Western Pacific in December 1975, with a similar cargo. Twenty days later, two surviving crewmen were plucked from a raft and related that a mysterious explosion had torn the side out, sending the *Berge Isara* to the bottom.

'Aggression against Angola'

Security Council raps S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 3 (R) — The Security Council has strongly condemned South Africa's "aggression against the People's Republic of Angola" and called on it to cease immediately all such acts.

The resolution was adopted Friday night by 12 votes to none with three abstentions, cast by the United States, Britain and France.

The Western powers were irked at not having been consulted on the text by the resolution's six non-aligned sponsors — Bangladesh, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia.

They also expressed regret their suggestions for changes in the wording were not accepted.

The three Western countries, in addition, did not wish to jeopardize the protracted negotiations in which they are still engaged with South Africa over independence for Namibia (South West Africa).

The resolution was adopted in response to an Angolan complaint that helicopter-borne South African troops carried out attacks in Southern Angola last Sunday, killing 18 civilians and two soldiers and destroying road and rail links.

South Africa Friday denied such a raid had taken place.

Angola and its supporters in the debate,

which began Thursday, had called for the imposition of total sanctions against South Africa, which for the past two years has been subject to a Security Council arms embargo.

But the veto-bearing Western powers have so far refused to agree to economic sanctions and these were not mentioned in Friday night's resolution, which the sponsors said was the minimum acceptable.

In addition to its strong condemnation, the Council called on the government of South Africa to "cease immediately all acts of aggression and provocation against the People's Republic of Angola and forthwith to withdraw all its armed forces from Angola."

South Africa did not take part in the Council debate, but Foreign Minister Roelof (Pik) Botha, sent a letter to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim strongly denying any acts of aggression against Angola.

"A civil war has been raging in Angola for years and acts of violence and sabotage are an inevitable consequence of such a situation," he said.

Botha also complained of a continuing "campaign of terror" against the people of Namibia by Angola-based guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Deportation hearing due

U.S. arrests Mountbatten suspect

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 (AP) — A man believed to be a suspect in the assassination of British Lord Louis Mountbatten is in the custody of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Attorney Peter F. Vaira said Friday night.

Vaira told the *Philadelphia Bulletin* his office was apprised of the situation for possible extradition of the man.

A convicted Irish Republican Army member, Michael O'Rourke, 27, was brought to the Salem County, New Jersey, jail Thursday by immigration officials, pending deportation, Lyle Karn, regional director of the agency, said through a spokesman in Washington.

Karn said O'Rourke had escaped from prison in Ireland, but neither he nor Vaira, who is based in Philadelphia, would state that O'Rourke was the Mountbatten suspect.

"There is someone in custody and he is a suspect in that killing," Vaira said through a spokesman who did not want to be identified.

O'Rourke told guards in Salem that he was an IRA terrorist, but he refused to say anything else, warden Othello Garbini said Friday night. Garbini said the Salem jail



Lord Mountbatten

routinely holds INS prisoners scheduled for deportation.

A deportation hearing for O'Rourke probably will be held Monday or Tuesday, in Philadelphia, he said.

Officials at Scotland Yard in London referred all questions concerning O'Rourke and the Mountbatten slaying to Dublin city police.

However, the police said they had not been notified about any such arrest.



NEGATIVE VOTE: Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe at a news conference in London earlier this week where they attacked Britain's plan for a transition administration in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

For transition plan

British seek Front backing

LONDON, Nov. 3 (R) — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has urged the Zimbabwe Rhodesia peace conference in London to accept British proposals for holding new elections which he said offer the only prospect of ending the guerrilla war.

Lord Carrington, the conference chairman, made his appeal Friday at the end of the eighth week of talks between Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe and Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's Salisbury government.

Under the Carrington plan a British governor would arrive in Salisbury as soon as possible after the peace conference ends.

He would oversee the breakaway Brit-

ish colony's transition to legal independence through holding new elections.

The peace conference during its first six weeks discussed a proposed constitution for the state.

But the guerrillas now strongly criticize British plans for a major role for the existing Zimbabwe Rhodesia police in keeping order during the proposed elections.

Friday Lord Carrington presented a 41-point document summing up and giving details of his proposed plan for elections, in which guerrilla candidates of the Patriotic Front would take part.

He told reporters that there was little room for maneuver. But he stressed that he was not setting a deadline and added, "I believe that our proposals offer the prospect, without a doubt the only prospect, of ending the war."

No compromise in sight

Japan political crisis intensifies

TOKYO, Nov. 3 (R) — Prospects that leaders of Japan's divided ruling party can settle their differences without a make-or-break parliamentary vote faded Saturday when faction chief Takeo Fukuda said it was too late for talking.

The 74-year-old former premier was chosen as a candidate for prime minister by many parliamentarians of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) after they boycotted a party caucus which elected outgoing Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira as the party candidate.

The parliament suspended a session scheduled for Friday to nominate the next premier after the speaker said he could not accept two candidates from one party.

Instead the session was set for Monday and

party leaders will meet over the weekend to try to resolve the matter. But Fukuda told reporters that the time for talking was past.

Asked if there was still a chance for the LDP to present one candidate to parliament, Fukuda said "it is too late for that."

However political sources discounted Fukuda's statement as a maneuver and said that negotiations were under way among party chiefs in an effort to solve the worst crisis to hit the party since it first began its hitherto uninterrupted rule of Japan in 1955.

Ohira, who seemed tired before participating in an awards ceremony at the imperial palace Saturday called for moderation in the inter-party fight.

"I want everyone to think of the party and the political situation coolly today and tomorrow," he said.

The fight for the premiership if not over any principle but is being seen as a straight forward struggle for power by the two men. Fukuda, supported by his own and three other factions in the party wants Ohira to step down because the party suffered reverses in the October 7 general election.

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